Written for the Patriot. MARTYRS

## SOUTHERN FREEDOM

BY HARRY HALL.

" Friend after friend departs! Who has not lost a friend?"

LIEUT.-COL. ROBERT HARPER GRAY. "Beware of parting !" is a curt, significant exclamation of Sir. E. Bulwer Lytton in his splended Romance, "What will he do with it ?" He says : "The true sadness is not in the pain of the parting, it is in the When and the How you are to meet again with the face about to vanish from your view !" The deep, melancholy, overwhelming meaning in this short phrase, though, mayhap, not couched in that phrase ology used by Sir Edward, was keenly felt by the gallant officer, whose name stands at the head of this article, when he selected the spot in Hopewell churchyard where his remains should repose, before he took his last farewell of her who was the light of his life and the darling boys who had blessed him with the sweet name of father. They all met again; but alas! the spirit of the husband and father was absent from the body and the signet of the pale angel was upon the noble brow. of Robert HARPER

Robert Harper was born in the county of Ranin his county in the beginning of this century, was commissioned a Brigadier in the war of 1812, and was ordered with his brigade to Charleston to meet the British ; but peace was declared before he reachad the scene of action. His son Robert was a deliand he was, like Cassius, always lean, -uncorpulent. His body, however, was inhabited by a clear, vigorous and brilliant mind,-he was, emphatically, a youth of great and uncommon genius.

About a quarter of a century ago, the spot where Trinity College now stands, was an unchopped, uncultivated forest. Imbosomed in the thick woods was an old log-house where an English school was taught by a gentleman of the name of Brantly York, who bath since made some reputation in the world of letters as an author. There and under that instructor, while yet quite a small boy, Robert Harper commenced his education. Sometime afterward a new and better building was erected on the same site, and the Rev. Dr. Craven, then a young man just out of New Garden School opened an academy, which was called the Union Institute. To him Robert recited, until his father determined to send him to the Greensboro' High School in this place. Here he continued, until he completed his preparatory course. He entered Davidson College, then a flour- No political troubles of any moment, at that time, unishing seat of learning under the charge of the settled the pillars of State, or prognosticated the was but little over sixteen years old. Before he left ing a fluent, energetic, elequent and brilliant deba-

truly remarkable in one of his years. Going-to-college, unlike it is to many, was no mental endowment by nature, but he possessed intransported at the thought of becoming a collegian to be led by the hands of the learned and to which the societies of that institution invited him. He did or the world might think of his conduct; he regarded only the cravings and immortal longings of his mind. Nor was he wrong, though we would not inculcate non-attention, as a general thing, to the regular course of studies laid down at colleges and uni versities; yet we honestly believe it is not most ad vantageous for all persons to do so. In fact, very few minds, can pursue a fixed, prescribed, dry course of reading with contentment and profit. Stuggish, unreflecting minds may,-active, inquiring, brilliant ones cannot! To be untertained, invigorated, developed, enriched, they must be allow-"drag up drowned honor by the locks," and the ethereal heights of elegant learning in which to bathe the wings of their fancy and to dazzle the eye of their genius! If you crave to read a particular book, or to investigate a particular subject, drop all else, buckle down to it, master it, which can be done in half the time and without the irksomeness and exhaustion required if undertaken when the mind snught not its acquaintance, and, then, you will rise from it strenger, wiser, better, more enlightened. Drng through a book, and your heart not in it, nor wone mind upon it, and it is time lost, far worse than lost - a babit of inattention, and hurriedness, and carlessness, is fixed, which like the spot of the leopand can never be changed. Such was the judgment of young Gray, though he was, at times, a close, dilident, unwearied student. Whatsoever he did, he did with all his heart, might, soul and body. He went to Pavidson College to study; but he had independence enough of public commendation to pursue diligently that, which he felt, was most conducive to his lasting benefit. He was exceedingly foud of field sports and the chase, and often, by day and by night, turned out with his associates to relax his mind and invigorate his frail constitution, Lake Jonson in his Masques, he held, that,

. Hunting is the noblest exercise. Makes men laborious, active, wise, Brings health, and doth the spirits delight, It helps the hearing, and the sight: It teacheth arts that never slip The memory, good horsemanship Search, sharpness, courage and defence, And chaseth all ill habits thence."

But most of his time was spent with his books, or

"No good of worth sublime will Heaven

To light on man, as from the passing air: The lamp of genius, though by nature lit, If not protected, prun'd, and fed with care.

Soon dies, or runs to waste with fitful glare." He was no aspirant for honors in his class; but in the society he stood foremost in elegant and ac- ny and endeared himself to his men by his heroic complished speaking. He read so much and so courage and daring. thoroughly, that he had a large and rich fund of in- On the 12th of June, the regiment re-organized

when he graduated, was on "Napoleon at Waterloo." genius this world has ever produced," to borrow his own language, as the theme on which he should make his debut in public. The "Man of Destiny" and the "Iron Duke," these were topics, which were worthy the most graceful rhetoric and the happiest elocution. His thoughts were so stirring, his language so splendid, that the gay and fickle crowd with "mute attention hung upon his

Returning to his father's home, Mr. Gray received at his hands a rich and cultivated plantation in ent scientific agriculturist and a gentleman of letit, for seven years. Meantime, he read every thing in history, philosophy, politics, romance and belles lettres which came in his way. Nor did took up he perused with great care and thought. was not, however, very fond of Greek, and while at College, though he had studied it carefully before, he read only enough to maintain a respectable standolph, North Carolina, on the 10th of January, 1831. ding in his class; but Latin he always loved. This Sarah Harper Gray. His leve of military life and Cicero and in fact his whole course of scholmartial glory was inherited. His grandfather, in astic studies. Like Archies, the poet and friend of the maternal line, Jeduthan Harper, was a Colonel Cicero, from his classical reading, he "imbibed the in the first great Revolution on this continent and principle, that glory and virtue should be the dar-100k a distinguished part in some of the dangerous ling objects of life and that, to attain these, all diffiand bloody scenes which were then enacted; and culties and dangers were to be despised." He did his father, who was one of the most prominent men not lay aside and neglect the works of Homer, Xenophon, Thucydides and Sophocles because he was unwilling to undergo the labor or unable to under stand their great and deep thoughts, but for the reason that he was much more smitten with the sweet poesy, sharp wit, splendid eloquence, and astute and cate child, -his-frame was not strongly constructed, deep philosophy of the Romans. This industrious people had incorporated and transferred the rich learning of the Greeks into their own magnifi cent language and had corrected and bettered it by the re-investigation, re-study and re-writing. Rising from these pleasing pursuits of literature, he could, with the accomplished Tully, have truthfully said: ·Hiec studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis perfugium ac solatium probent, delectant domi, non impediant foris, pernoctant nobiscum, perigrinantur, rusticantur!"

In 1858, he changed his mode of living .-His books, his field-sports, his duties as a citizen and his business as an agriculturist, did not content his mind. He obeyed the Scriptural injunction and took unto himself, as his help-meet and partner, Miss Martha Horney, the only daughter of Alexander S. Horney, Esq., of Franklinville in his county. Then he first enjoyed

"Domestic happiness, that only bliss Of paradise that has survived the fall."

Presbyterians of the State, in the year 1847 when he civil internal war, which has since and is now desolating the beautiful land which then smiled the High School, though exceedingly youthful and gladness and prosperity. Policians wrangled, and not largely versed in general literature and history, blustered, and fretted, and strutted; but the faresthe gave promise, by his efforts in the Hermian So- discerning and sagest statesmen did not seriously niety, of which he was a prominent member, of be- apprehend, that they would, by their dangerous and unscrupulous teachings and acts, early and, in so ter. I was a member of the same Literary coterie dreadful a wise, "deal damnation round the land." and had the pleasure of hearing his first attempts at Mr. Gray read and studied the political history of pratory. His copia verborum, the elegant simplicity | the past and was familiar with the "men and measof his style and the pointedness of his argument were | ures" of the times tien passing; and he was a strong, ardent and decided Whig; still he kept himself afar off from the dusty arena of politics and pursued "the cross to him. He had not only a strong and shining noiseless tenor of his way" mid the sequestered vale of rural life. He loved the country, he loved the adjustiveness of mind in an eminent degree. He was life of the husbandman, he loved his books, he loved to study and to meditate, he loved quiet and soliand of enjoying the rich and fascinating scenes in tude, he loved his home all the more that now it the wide universe of knowledge through which he was | was radiated by the loveliness and attractiveness of an amiable and accomplished woman, and he would not suffer aught to allure or seduce him from those not, however, confine himself exclusively and closely pleasing and delightful pursuits and enjoyments. to his text books. He cared not what his teachers, The honors, which glittered in the path of political preferment, had no charms for him. He esteemed them hollow, unsubstantial, unsatisfying and full of vexations and disappointments. Thus was he passing his life, and thus was he determined to live, on that sad and evil day, when President Lincoln plunged, by his folly and madness, the freest, greatest, most truly blessed people of the earth into the direct and most stupendous civil, fratricidal war which has cursed the world since the beginning of time. Stirred by his patriotism, by the justice of the defence which the South resolved to make, the martial spirit kindled and glowed brightly in ed the deep pools of lore in which to dive and his bosom. At once, he made up his mind to spend his time, his talents, his physical strength, his all if need be, in the defence and maintainance of Southern institutions and rights. He mourned to leave the glory, upon their battle-flag. For this kind act his home and its endearments, his wife and his chil- Col Gray thus felicitously wrote them: "Allow me, dren; but duty called and he was too proud and pa- in the name of the officers and men of the 22nd triotic to dislegard its pleadings. On the 18th day Regiment N. C. Troops, to thank you for the honor of June, 1861 he was commissioned captain of a you have done us in placing upon our Battle flag the company which he had raised in his own county and names of the conflicts in which we have participated. of which he had been chosen the commander. Rendered now more dear and sacred to us by the He was placed in the 12th Regt. of North Caro- labor of your fair hands, it will be our pride and lina Volunteers, now known as the 22 Regt. of glory to bear it forward wherever duty may call: State Troops. Of this regiment the talented, learn- And rest assured, that it will never be furled or ed, accomplished Pettigrew was elected Colorel. He trailed in the dust while we have arms and lives to commanded it for near a year, and by drilling and devote to the defence of it and of the homes of the judicious discipline, he made it one of the best in fair ladies whose generous handiwork it bears upon the Confederate service. Col. Pettigrew was emilits folds. Permit me. Ladies, in my own name to nently skilled in military science, and he was unusually affable and agreeable in his intercourse with to express the hope, that war may never impose his officers and men. All level him, all admired upon you any more painful or unwelcome task than his great ability and large acquirements, and each that you have so gracefully performed in decorating officer cheerfully and gladly sat at the feet of this our Banner." Soon, thereafter, they were put in

on the Peninsula and took its place there in line of and manfully. battle. It was in the reserve at the engagements at West Point and Williamsburg. Nor was it in any important engagement, until the battle of Seven him at their head, acted most conspicuously on that his pen in his hand. Carlos Wilcox did not believe Pines was fought. Col Lightfoot was in command day. They were engaged about an hour and a half, of the regiment on that day, and Gen. Pettigrew of the brigade. This noble regiment, on that day, gave incontestible evidence to the country of the splendid part it was destined to act in the awful tragedies which were afterward to redden and immortalize other and more hotly contested fields. Capt. Gray was at the head of his chivalric compa-

delighted student than Capt. Grav.

jority in that election was large. No better man that he beheld that other child, as could have been selected.

His personal courage was not surpassed by any and he afterward evinced in the camp and on the field extraordinary tact, skill and ability in governing men and in handling his regiment in actions.

Scarcely were the new officers broken into the har ness of the war-horse, when the booming of cannon announced the commencement of the terrific and dreadful battles around the Southern capital. For-Bandelph, only a few miles south of the North Car- ward they dashed to the fight, the very first to meet olina Central Railroad, and a sufficiency of servants and set in motion the retrograde march of McClelto keep and till it. That was the realization of the lan and his well-drilled and magnificent army. Col. air eastles of perfect human felicity, which had Conner was wounded early and badly. Lieut. Col. been bodied forth by his imagination in its richest Gray then took command. His noble brother solpicturings. He had no taste or desire for any of the dier, Maj. Cole, in speaking of his assuming comlearned professions,-he wished to be an independ- mand, wrote, that "Col Gray will manage his regiment very well. He is very firm in his decisions, ters and learned leisure. Thus he lived batcheloring very necessary ingredient in such an officer." He was on every field during that seven days' fight was always at the head of his gallant regiment; ever had his eye on the foe and on the color of his he read hurriedly, or superficially ; - whatever he command; and was never touched in his person with any missile thrown by musket, rifle, or artille-To the ancient classics he devoted no little time. He ry. Ou the day and in the sharp contest with the enemy, in which Lieut. Charles lost his life. "Col. Gray," writes Maj. Cole, "missing the color, rushed forward to inquire after it, fearing it had fallen into the hands of the enemy. As he reached the He was the second son of Gen. Alexander and Mrs he continued to read. He reviewed Virgil, Horace, spot where Charles fell, Sergeant Greenleaf, of Co. K., seeing it fall, had rushed in, gathered it up and was waving it over his head and crying out: 'Colonel, here is our flag ?" Here seven of the colorguard had fallen, either dead or wounded; here the flag-staff was cut in two just beneath the color; here the top was cut off by a grape-shot; here the flag was completely riddled with bullets and fragments of shells. His regiment won immortal honor on every field which they entered. They were in almost every fight and the thickest of it; and they returned to their old camp, after the enemy had embarked, fearfully reduced in numbers and exhausted in strength. Such was the bearing of Col. Gray, throughout this series of brilliant and blazing battles, that his brave men afterward only loved him the more. He was naturally sociable; and the soldier-life only increased and more fully developed that quality of his heart. He loved the men who could proudly and unflinchingly "seek the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth," and when he was off duty, they were allowed to approach him as a familiar friend and make themselves easy and unrestrained in his society. He patiently heard their wants: deeply sympathized with them in their selfdenials and hardships; spoke words of cheer, as few tongues could, in their hours of despondency; and felt keenly for them and their safety in the dread hour of battle. No matter where he was or in whose presence, whether a brigadier or a private, he bore himself with the same nonchalance and unceremoniousness. The force of his brilliant intellect and the genuine goodness of his heart were such. that they ever elicited respect and even admiration from all who came within the circle where he moved. On the drill, in the field, in the regular discharge of all his official duties, he was firm, decisive and comnanding. Every man had to know his place and be in it; nor did any offender escape just and merited punishment through a morbid sympathy or a false judgment on his part. He knew how to be both generous and just, nor could anything cause him to

swerve from the plain path of duty.

He chanced to see the field glass and case of Col. Simmons, a Yankee officer who was killed in one of the fights in front of Richmond, in the hands of one of his men. He sought the history of it, and, thinking they would be a precious memorial to his sorrowstricken friends, Col. Gray purchased them and sent them to Brig. Gen. Geo. A. McCall, of the U. S. A., who responded to him in these handsome words: "I have received, to-day, through Mr. Stokes, the Field Glass and Case of the late Col. S. G. Simmons, U. S. Army, which was taken from his person by a soldier, while wounded on the battle-field of June 30th ultimo-and purchased by you. I beg leave to assure you that I appreciate the noble feeling which has prompted you to restore this memento to his family and I shall with great pleasure comply with your wishes in this respect." There was true nobility of heart and mind in that act. He could feel for the bereaved companion of the gallant dead and could appreciate the overflowing tenderness with which she would greet that beautiful memento. Ay, he could rise above that sordid, grovelling baseness, which can see no chivalry and magnanimity in his foe, such as are manifested in the note of Gen. McCall. His hatred of the enemy had not caused him to forget the beautiful teaching of Christ-"Love your enemies,"-nor the golden rule-"Do unto others | him by his command. His children, in after years, as you would have them do unto you."

While they were resting and recruiting from the severities of the seven-days' toil through which they had just passed, three ladies of Virginia placed the names of the battles, in which they largely shared thank you for the kindness you have done us; and Gamaliel of military tactics and science and learned motion and bore forward, toward Cedar Run, that his duty as a soldier. None was an apter or more new and elegant standard of Southern freedom and independence. But it trailed not in the dust on that His regiment was first sent to Evansport on the well-fought field, nor ever afterward. Those were not Potomac where it remained until the Spring of 1862 | the men to permit it such a dishonor. They felt, that At the time of the grand retreat from Manassas by though "the path of glory leads but to the grave," Gen. Jos. E. Johnston, Pettigrew's regiment moved vet the path of duty leads to a higher and better back toward the Capital, and, then, marched down destiny, and they were prepared to tread it firmly

Cedar Creek, or Slaughter Mountain, was a glorious little battle-ground ! Col. Gray's men, with and charged farther than any others. In this superb charge, they cut a regiment of Yankee Cavalry to pieces, and repulsed and routed their infantry most disastrously. They always spoke of it as the most handsome engagement in which they ever participated-loftier chivalry will never be display-

by any troops. Thence, Col. Gray, who was seized with typhoid fever, was sent home. He had been absent over a On the 12th of June, the regiment re-organized year from his family. Though sick, that was a joy-boys and girls.

Though sick, that was a joy-boys and girls.

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dec10

and Capt. C. C. Cole, Major. Captain Gray was per- he had often, in his dreaming ear, heard the voices He chose the last grand struggle of "the brightest somally popular not only with his own men but with of his loved wife and his dear little Alek and, in the the officers and privates of the regiment. His ma- bliss of the moment, he, time and again, fancied,

> " It lay upon its mother's breast, a thing Bright as a dew-drop when it first descends,

Now, the ecutacy of the dream was to be realized n all the pleasantness of reality. A few days' travel, and the father stood at the threshold where he beheld his three jewels-wife, son and babe! But his stay was not of long continuance. In sixty days, recruited somewhat, though not by any means well he hastened to his regiment, which was then returning from the first Maryland campaign and resting on the hills around glorious old Winchester. From that place they soon fell back to the south bank of the Rappahannock. There they awaited the expected advance of the Yankees. As winter began to blow cold, they came. The battle of Fredericksburg was fought and a splendid victory won by our veteran soldiery. Gray and his men were foremost in the perils of that bloody day, and new chaplets of martial renown wreathed their brows as the sun went down on the heights of that ancient

That was the last scene of conflict, through which Col. Gray was to pass. His weakened constitution. nstead of rallying and improving, was continually growing worse and worse. He ought not to have attempted to spend that severe season in camp. Had ne been in his usual health, the trial would have been perilous for one of his naturally feeble constitution. But he was, nevertheless, all hilarity and cheerfulness; and, in the memory of his associates, | Seven those were golden days. He was highly companionable, genial and engaging. He was now more the idol of his men than ever before. All delighted to gather around him in his tent, or anywhere he might be in the quarters, to listen to his conversation and enjoy his wit. And around the mess table, one of his fellow-officers tells me, he made himself the nost agreeable companion he ever met. Not only his agreeableness impressed them, but his infinite and of learning amazed them. At almost every meal, to which he sat'down, he had some piece of Breek, Latin, or English poetry to repeat, which eemed, from its appropriateness, to have been coin ed for each special occasion. He had a few books with him, but he did not read a great deal. He was often occupied in writing. He composed short stories, and occasional ditties, to amuse himself, and. then, destroyed them. Among his scraps, which he left in his portfolio, a gem of poetry was found, that persuades me he was conscious that he would not live long :

"Weep not for me, let not a tear, Save those of joy alone, Bedew the cheeks of loved ones here When I am dead and gone.

What, though in death, this mortal flesh Is to corruption given, I know that God will raise it up To live with Him in Heaven.

Weep not for me, when mem'ry brings My form before your eyes, My ransomed spirit then will be With saints in Paradise.

Weet not for me, but ground your faith On Him for sinners slain : And when your work on earth is done, We'll meet in Heaven again :

In Heaven where weeping, pain and death And parting are unknown, To bask forever in His smiles And worship round His Throne.'

Besides, it breathes an earnest strain of piety. which warrants a lively hope, that his "ransomed spirit"is now "with saints in Paradise."

He died in Camp Gregg near Fredericksburg on the 16th of March, 1863. He had passed unscathed the expenditures are limited to fifty millions per through seven pitched battles, in six of which he had commanded his regiment, and through numerous skirmishes. Disease had reserved him for its mates. own victim, and this noble martyr of his country now sleeps quietly in Hopewell churchyard in the and tangible form the problem which we are now required to solve. The currency has by this time spot which he selected for his last, long bivousc. To his excellent lady, the immortal PENDER, who has since agarificed his life for the South, addressed the tion of the currency. If these estimates are to be supplied by new issues of currency, prices must following tribute to the exalted worth of his fellowsoldier, ROBERT HARPER GRAY: "Allow me to asure you of my most sincere sympathy in your great- mates. It is obvious, therefore, that some other est of all bereavements. You will feel that I am mode of raising supplies must be devised; and the sincere, when you know that I lost one of my best friends and the service one of its most gallant and efficient officers. I have known your lamented husband since June last, and feel that I am not passing the bounds of simple truth in stating that the Army had no more intelligent, brave, or efficient officer. We all deplore the loss of such a man, and no higher tribute could be paid him, than the affection borne may look back with a just pride to the distinguished I know, madam, can be but little comfort for the who disposes of all things, and the knowledge that all things are directed by Him for the best.'

Him she hath lost, but all is not lost;-Alek and Robbie, the images of their father, are yet preserved filial affection, now germinating in their young hearts, will breathe into hers the encouraging and supporting solicitation :

"Mother, thy name is widow-well We know no love of ours can fill The waste place of thy heart, or dwell Within one sacred recess-still Lean on the faithful bosoms of thy sons, Our parent, thou art ours, our only one!"

INCREASING THE ARMY .- Some very wild propositions for increasing our forces in the field have been submitted in both Houses of Congress-so wild, indeed, that we cannot but suppose that, in the estiof material of war appears as grave a letter also states that the seizure of arms force. It is to be hoped they will not per- every weapon now in the hands of the patance of these matters, nor be unduly twenty times its original price, and the crated to liberty. It is luxury that enervawho would rip the goose for its golden

rienced tanner, five good farm hands, men, several JED H. LINDSAY,

Hall. His speech at the commencement of 1851, ed Colonel; Capt Robert H. Gray, Lieutenant-Col.; tired and exhausted, upon the hard ground to sleep, | REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREAS. RECEIPTS FROM JAN. 1ST TO SEPT. 20TH, 1863. For eight per cent. stock, \$107,292,900 70 seven 6,810,050 00 six do call certificates. 22,992,900 00 Or as the plumage of an angel's wing, Where every tint of rainbow beauty blends." War tax, Treasury notes, sequestration, Customs.

Export duty on cotton, Patent fund, by disbursing officers. 2.4498,217 93 Total, \$601,522,893 12 EXPENDITURES DURING THE SAME PERIOD. War Department, 377,988,244 00 Navy do Civil Miscellaneous, &c., Public debt, Notes cancelled and redeemed, 59,044,449 00

Total of expenditures, 519,368,559 00 Balance in Treasury, From which is to be deducted the \$82 154,834 00 am't of Treasury notes which have been funded and brought

estimated at 65,000,000 00 \$17,154,334 00 same period, was as follows:

Eight per cents. do cotton interest bonds. 2,035,000 00 Total, \$292,915,620 00 UNFUNDED.

Treasury notes : General currency, Iwo year notes, Interest notes at 8:65, do do Under \$5. Five per cent. call certificates, Total,

in for cancellation, but have

not yet been regulary audited,

\$766,447,519 00 Deduct amount of Treasury notes funded and cancelled, above re-

In order to estimate the amount of Treasury notes n circulation at the date of this report, there must se added the further sum of one hundred millions for the two months which have elapsed since the simplify the necessary complications of our date of the above schedule.

The balances of appropriations already made by Congress, and not drawn on 30th September, stood as follows : War Department, \$395,502,698 90 Navy, Civil, miscellaneous, &c.,

\$476,451,799 00 The estimate submitted by the various Departments for the support of the Government, are made to 1st July, 1864, the end of the fiscal year, and are

as follows: Legislative Department, \$309,005 00 Executive Treasury War Navy State Post Office \$475,498,193 00

If these estimates be extended to embrace the remaining six months of the calendar year, they must be doubled, and that sum added to the updrawn appropriations would make an aggregate of \$1,427, 448,778, which Congress is formally called upon to provide. It is obvious, however, that the amounts to the credit of updrawn appropriations cannot be called for, inasmuch as there remain but three months of the present calendar year, to be provided for, and month. So too as to the estimates. Any measures which will properly reduce the currency will act upon prices and thereby materially reduce the esti-

But the larger figures exhibit to us in a distinct attained dimensions of five times its proper size. The estimates are based upon prices fixed by this condiagain increase and larger additions must be made to the figures which represent both currency and estinecessity is equally obvious of reducing the currency. We are thus distinctly presented with these two conditions, as necessary elements of problem to be solved, namely; reduction of the existing currency, and a supply of means from some source other than Treasury notes.

DRIED PUMPKINS .- In the winter season, when vegetables are scarce, dried pumpkins would be found an excellent vegetable for the army generally, as well as the hearts that have braved our bayonets and hospitals, and where dried fruit could not cannon, must quail under the keen agonies services and devoted patriotism of their father. This, be obtained, this article would prove a of hunger, or yield lest ther loved ones die good substitute, if planters would dry of destitution, what victory shall we then loss of a husband. That can come alone from Him, their pumpkins, an abundant supply of have won, what a glorious political creed which could be obtained everywhere in the shall we have vindicated? Will it be the Confederacy.

The process of drying is as follows The finest pumpkins, thoroughly ripe, to her, and, in future years, the sincere, idolizing, should be selected. Lay one on its side on a table, cut off the end to the hollow, take out the seeds, and continue to cut slice after slice, about an inch in width, until the whole hollow of the pumpkin is cut out in rings. Then peel the rind off each ring, and hang them on sticks to dry in an airy room, passage or loft. When dried. the luscious rings are reduced to ribands. But I think there is nothing lost but the water, which is re-supplied by cooking. They may be packed in a small compass for transportation. If thoroughly dried tials to the sustenance of life, as enumerathey will keep a long time.

THE POLES .- A Berlin letter to the London Times professes to have information mation of certain members, secossion from from Warsaw, that "the whole Polish inthe United States did not involve a sep. surgent force under arms does not numaration from Buncombe. To the prudent ber more than 15,000 men, while fully ten and provident men of Congress, the sub- times as many Russian soldiers are engasistence of the army and the needful supply ged in restraint and suppression." The question as the increase of our fighting and supplies have been so extensive that mit themselves to lose sight of the impor- triots may be looked upon as having cost drove them from the soil they had conseaffected either by the impatience of those frontier is so strictly watched that a rath- tes. It is abundance that breeds sloth er considerable corps, which has been and creates infirmity of purpose. Advereggs, or the panic of those who think the formed outside of it, was lately compelled sity that chastens, strengthens as well, and time has come for grinding the seed corn. to abandon the idea of crossing. The these lean and hungry Confederates, like The invaders can do but little more this letter further addst "Still, the determined Indian Dervish, will find inspiration in Winter, and next Spring they lose all or spirit of the population seems in no degree their agony, and the gift of endurance in nearly all their best troops. Let us be to flag, even under the unexampled rigors its necessity. The free air of heaven to composed, and guard against all intem of the Russian military government, of breathe and a principle to contend for, are perance and alarm .- Richmond Whig . which we have just had tresh examples in all the sustenance that free souls need, and the confiscation of Warsaw, of the Grabow- for physical wants nature has provided so Negroes.—To hire, and some to sell, on the lst ski house, and in the imprisonment of the abundantly in the South that decades of day of January next. Among them an experimentally in the South that decades of the day of January next. Among them an experimentally in the South that decades of the day of January next. chest of gunpowder was alleged to have is absolutely essential to subsistence. been found.

EXECUTIVE ENCROACHMENTS. - Several of the measures and resolutions introduced the present session of Congress bear on their face the conflicting intentions of limiting or of extending the Executive authority. The provisions of the Constitution in the main are plain and clear. A liberal construc-Cotton certificates, act April 21, 1862, 2,000,000 00 tion,—a little stretching beyond,—is insis-140,210 11 | ted upon on the one side ; strict adherence to the letter of restraint is jealously demanded on the other. The constitution of the Executive Department was infinitely 8,101 78 the most difficult part in creating our present government. To give it such power as should make it useful, with such restraints that it should not become danger ous; to make it efficient, independent and strong, yet prevent its subverting everything by its union of military and civil 38,437,661 00 power, by its influence of patronage, office 11,629,278 00 and favor, was not an easy task. It is in 56,686 00 the watchfulness of Executive power and 32,212,290 00 the preservation of every restraint and guard which the Constitution has provided that our security lies. Good motives should always be supposed to exist, till the reverse is ascertained. Good intentions may be the plea for the assumption of power, but, whatever our assurance of their existence, cannot justify it. To guard against the dangers of good intentions, real or pretended, is the aim of the Constitution. Yet shall claims-so fair, so plausible, and patriotic, whose object is alone the The public debt (exclusive of foreign loan) at the | public good, meet with unresisting compliance? The extension of Executive authority finds no advocate in the list of 207,128,750 00 champions of human freedom. Their uniform and steady purpose has been to limit and restrain it. Popular and representative right have ever been at war against prerogative. Its contest for ages has been to rescue liberty from the grasp of Executive power. All that could be gained from the imprudence, the weakness, the necessities of this power has been gathered and 122,582,200 00 hoarded as the very jewels of liberty. Let 4,887,095 00 us not disregard constitutional restraints for pretences of public safety or high public interest. Limitations and qualifications of authority, and the just divisions of political power, are the very essence of republican institutions. The separation of departments as far as practicable, and the preservation of clear lines of division between them, is the fundamental idea of our Constitution. Shall we attempt now to government which establishes restraints on the governing as well as governed? Where will it stop? Shall it be in the arbitrary rule of the Executive? The sim-24,413,645 00 plest governments are despotisms. [Richmond Whia.

"THE STARVED SOUTH."

Under this caption the New York Daily News publishes the following answer to an article in the Tribune :

The Tribune with ill-timed factiousness 22,583,359 80 adopts the jocular vein in alluding to the 438,078,870 00 misery and destitution supposed to prevail 13,624,945 00 throughout the South. With jest and sar-544,409 00 casm it recapitulates what, in its hope, are the necessities and privations of our South ern countrymen. It exults because there is a scarcity of food for Confederate women and children : it fastens ridicule upon Confederate soldiers because they toil barefooted on the painful march; it makes merry because the hungry are without bread and the sick without the means of nourishment and recuperation. Our jayous cotemporary is humerous upon a melancholy theme. If it had confined itself to a review of the straits to which the rebels are reduced for the purpose of arguing a limit to their powers of endurance, the argument set forth with soberness and decorum would come within the legitimate bounds of journalastic discussion. But to make starvation and physical suffering the theme for laughter and mockery gives an apt illustration of that philanthropy which the Abolitionists claim as their paramount incentive. But let us admit as a reality the fearful

picture which the Tribune limns with so much gastly levity. Let us suppose the Southerners perishing for food and naked to the pelting storm wearing his unshed, weary teet, bleeding along the frozen road, and his wife plying her benumed fingers in constant toil to buy the scanty loat, and his children with their cheeks and lusterless eyes languidly fading throughout the winter day. Let it be realized that the stout triumph of the pinciple of self-government? Our proudest boast will be to have conquere ed a starvation fre, who baffled our uttermost energies while they had the bare requisites of nature. Our political achievements will have been the sullen and enforced submission of so many million of famine struck and helpless human beings whose physical necessities have induced them to acquisce in a political companion. ship abhorrent to their inclinations. Will that be "the consent of the governed!"-Will such an alliance constitute a republic? We can claim no more than that the absence of bread and meat and other essented by the Tribune, shall have made a number of our fellow men our vessals, and our republicanism an essence of the past.

However the experience of that past does not teach us that hardship and privation un nerve the souls of men and curb them to sobmission. The well-clad hirelings of King George, whose camp-kettles overflowed with nourishment, exemplified the futility of the endeavor to starve the God-given spirit out of freemen, when our hungry, barefooted, and tatter-vested forefathers

There is, doubtless, already a very gen-

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eral scarcity, not of food, but of the facilitates to obtain food, throughout the Confederacy; but a very limited allowance, a biscuit or so per diem, a few ears of corn from the nearest field, and the draught from a neighboring spring or course, will hold life in, and spirit, too, and enable a willing hand to wield its weapon. We do not believe that any prolongation of the war will starve the South into submission and if it were possible, it is unworthy of the North, boundless as are her resources, her numbers and her wealth, to anticipate the inglorious rleats

## 46TH REGIMENT N. C TROOPS. HEADQUARTERS, 46TH REG. N. C. T., ) October 20th, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In opedience to orders, I beg leave respectfully to submit the following report of the part taken by the 46th Reg. N. C. Troops in the late action near Bristow Station on the 14th of this month. The Regiment, Col. E. D. Hall commanding, leaving its bivouac near Warrenton, about the hour of 7 A. M., at the head of Gene Heath's Division, marched in the rear of Gen. Anderson's Division, until the village of New Baltimore was passed, when it turn. ed to the right and in the direction of Bristow. Company A, Capt. McKinney having been ordered to the front to act as sharp, shooters-the column moved forward, the saurpshooters picking up straggling prisoners all the way until within a mile of Bristow Station. At this point the Regiment filed to the right, in order to take its position in the line of battle indicated for the Brigade, it being perpendicular to the road.

The line being formed, moved forward through dense cedar thickets and woods until an open field was reached and passed and another piece of woods, but of less depth and density was reached. While in this field, Capt. McKinney's company, beine relieved from daty as sharpshooters, rejoined the Regiment.

Upon arriving at the woods, the line hale ted, and while halting the enemy advanced upon our right. In reply to a message to the General, notifying him of this move ment of the enemy, Col. Hall was informed enemy were still advancing, and that Gen. Anderson was not in sight. A third message of the some purport having been received, and the enemy still advancing, Col. Hall lelt it to be his duty in order to protect his Regiment to change front on his first company and form line of battle, perpendicular to that occupied by the Brigade.

This manœuvre, which had to be executed in thick woods, and in front of the enemy, was done with as much promptness coolness and precision as it it had been at an ordinary battallion drill-and brought us to the edge of the woods and facing the open field through which the enemy were advancing Skirmishers having been thrown forward, the enemy fell back, and Col. Hall having received orders to do so, resumed its original position in the general line of battle. In a few moments thereafter the order was given to advance, which was done, the Regiment passing through the woods and into another open field. Through this field, which was a very large one, ran the Orange and Alexandria Railroad nearly parallel to the line of battle, obliquing from the line somewhat on the extreme right. From the woods to the Railroad was a continuous and decided descent, and from the Railroad to the woods on the opposite side, was the slope of a high ridge, affording beautiful positions for any number of batteries. Moving a little slowly for a few steps, rectifying any errors in the alignment caused in the woods and throw, ing forward skirmishers, the advance was continued in quick time, until the enemy was discovered most advantageously posted-his infantry behind the Railroad embankment and the artillery on the heights imediately in his rear, and in our front and on our right and left.

Meanwhile the enemy had opened a terrible fire from his infantry, but the men aland in beautiful line with loud cheers and in the finest spirits. I saw not a man fal-250 yards of the Railroad, when the line was balted and commenced firing, the left wing beginning to fire first. Fearing anoth, to property as they fell back. er sitack on our right flank, skirmishers had been thrown out in a line perpendicular to the line of battle and moved by flank moved forward and advanced to within the army. He was horribly crushed. loss than seventy-five yards of the Railroad, when, while still advancing my attention was called to the anticipated approach of the enemy on my right flank. They were approaching rapidly and in easy range. On my way to the extreme right, left, I saw the whole line facing about and cause. beginning to fall back. I then gave the order to retire to the regiment, faced about and commenced falling back, not a man having faced about until ordered to retreat. During the retreat, which was made in good line, the regiment continued halting and firing as long as we were in range of enemy. I could have halted and made a stand or renewed the charge at any moment, had I received orders to do so, or had | 983 commissioned officers. I deemed it necessary to do so on my own

woods through which we had advanced, as FROM TRANS MISSISSIPPI AXXX TEXAS EXECsoon as we reached the field on the other side I caused the regiment to halt, and the line being promptly reformed, I took my position on a new line indicated for the brigade, which soon advanced again into woods and halted on the left of Gen. Davis' brigade; the whole line, however, falling back into the field again in a very short time. A new line was now formed, the regiment having been placed on the left of the brigade and advanced a short distance into the field, in which the enemy were posted and halted. Skirmishers having been thrown forward the men were order. ed to lie down.

This line was maintained until next morning, the enemy keeping up a heavy fire until night. Before daylight the enemy had

disappeared. I cannot close this report without reference to the gallant conduct and brave bear ing of both the officers and men of the regiment. They did their whole duty, nobly and well, and North Carolina has cause to conformation of the ground o capied by the regiment, were comparatively slight; but had the regiment remained five minutes longer, or advanced twenty steps further, it must have been cut to pieces and captured. The casualties are eight killed, s xty wounded and six missing, a considerable portion of these having been caused by the flank fire.

Very respectfully, W. L SAUNDERS, Lt. Col. Com'd'g 46th Reg't N. C. T., Cooke's Brig. To Capt. H. A. BUTLER, A. A. General.

SMALL Pox -This disease is spreading among the Yankes prisoners at this place to an alarming extent. There are now in the prisons, for want of a place to send them to, the fospital set apart for this discase being filled. It is seriously apprehended that with the present inability of the military and medical officers at the Post to provide adequate quarters for these sick, this malignant and fatal malady may prepox cases. An additional building has been commenced at the hospital already provided, which will probably be completed

Already the disease has been communicated to a member of a company guarding the prisoners-an officer we understand, town and this house, with the whole family, has been put in quarantine.

All proper precautions will no doubt be taken to prevent the spread of this fearful disease, but the manner in which the Provost Officers at Richmond have crowded t almost impossible for our civil authorities watch. There are upwards of four thous. and prisoners at this place .- Dan. Reg.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF TEXAS.-The message of Gov. Lubbeck states that the revenues of Texas for the year ending August 31st, were \$2,468,361, including a balance of \$36,866. The expenditures were the same with a balance of \$15,819.

The penitentiary of Texas is doing good service to the public. From December 1st, 1861, to August 31, 1863, it manufactured 2,258,630 yards of cotton goods and 293,698 yards of woolers. There was at the latter date, 28,962 of cotton and 6,789 of woolens unsold. Of the whole amount disposed of the army received 1,276,920 customed to plunder, or from garrets filled of cottons, and 257,751 of woolens. The gross earnings of the institution for the time mentioned were \$1,174,449, and the expenses \$468,653.

The Governor, "in view of the isolation of the States west of the Mississippi, whereby they are thrown upon their own resources," earnestly recommends an appropriation of at least one million of dol lars, (to be based on cotton bonds, or that bords.) in order to purchase arms and ammunition for the benefit of the State.

THE RAID IN NORTHEASTERN GEORGIA .-The Charleston Mercury says that the reported raid in the northeastern portion of Georgia, which has been in circulation for some days past, and which was thought to be a sensation story, appears to be not without some foundation. We have it, upon reliable authority, that about two thousand Yankee cavalry pursued a wagon train retreating from East Tennessee into Union county. The Yankees, howmarching, continued to advance stealthily arrived in safety at Dahlonega. The enemy came within seven miles of Blairsville, Union county, on last Thursday or Friter or attempt to shrink. The advance day, where their advance was checked by was continued until we came within about the Home Guard, who engaged the maranders. After firing a few shots the Yankees retreated, doing considerable damage

KILLED.-We are pained to record the untimely death of Mr. Julius R. Lindsey, with the line. Not more than two or three | (son of A. C. Lindsey, Esq., for many years rounds had been fired, when Col. Hall have principal of the Yanceyville Male Acade ing assumed command of the brigade, in my,) who was killed by the falling of a consequence of wounding of Gen. Cooke, I | tree last Friday week, near Yanceyville. took command of the regiment. After fire- He was a promising young man, nearly ing one or two more rounds, the line again 18 years of ago, and was preparing to enter

Milton Chronicle.

The Legislature of Texas have refused to pass a resolution recommending Congress to declare Confederate Treasury notes a le. gal tender. The Legislature is believed to to satisfy myself of the actual state of affairs be under conservative influence, though it I got orders to fall back, and looking to the is most dearly devoted to the Confederate

THE SUMTER .- A letter from Bermuda announces the arrival of the celebrated steamer Sumter from Wilmington. It is

"pirating."

Houston, Texas, Nov. 23d, via Summit, Dec. 19th, 4863. The following is the latest rellable intelligence received here from the West. It is taken from the

Houston Telegraph of this morning: The expedition under Gen. Banks, is believed to be about 6,000 strong composed of the divisions of Gens. Dana and Vandevere They lost three steamers and four echooners, as well as a considerable amount of stores, munitions of war and horses, while on the way, and in landing. About half the com-mand are black troops. Davis with his regiment, about 160 strong, and Haynes with a Federal commission as Colonel of the 2d Texas cavalry, but with no troops, are along with the expedition. They have a large supply of arms and horse equipments, and design to enlist Mexicans on the R:o Grande, and negroes in the interior as they progress. As soon as information of Banks having landed successfully can be conveyed to Franklin, i.e and Ord are to enter l'exas from Berwick's Bay. The force are to meet, and sweep the country with devastation, as far as they can, sparing neither Unionists or Secessionists. From Brownsville we learn that Mayor Dye, Bigelow, Palmer and others, who had claimed

to be good citizens have taken the oath. Gen. Cohes assumed command of Brownsville afbe proud of them. My losses, owing to the ter we left, and claimed to give protection to the people against lawlessness. He accompanied the Mayor to meet Banks. After giving in their submission to the Federal conqueror, Cohes crossed the river, and pronounced against. Cortinaz, overthrew his government and held the reins of power for twentyfour hours, at the end of which time Cortinaz shot

him in the Plaza. SALURIA, Nov. 18 .- The Yankees are advancing in this direction, and gained a foot-hold at Aranas Pass on the night of the 16th. They landed a force, supposed to be 3,000 strong, on the lower end of Mustang Island, and marched on foot to the Pass. These troops were conveyed in five sailing vessels, (transports.) On the morning of the 17th, they made an attack with their force, five steamers from the sea co operating. The fort was de ended by three small guns and about one hundred men, most of whom were State troops. The engagement lasted two hours and twenty-five minutes, when our troops surrendered, being overwhelmed with numbers. Their loss is not known. The attack began about upwards of one hundred and fitty cases day light. The plan of the enemy appears to be to which have been removed to the small pox hospital, and there are some yet remaining view of getting a base near his proposed field of operations. There can be no doubt that he meditates

the conquest of the State. Housron, November 22 .- The Legislature of Texas has refused to pass a resolution recommending Congress to declare Confederate Treasury notes a legal tender. The Legislature is believed to be under conservative influence, though devoted to the Confederate cause. Gen Slaughter, of Mobile, is in this city, with his staff. Reports of Indian depredavail in the town as an epidemic. We sup- tions on the frotier are frequent and alarming. I pose nearly every prison has some small learn that the Indians are armed by the Yankees and sent upon the defenceless frontier to lay it in waste. The small pox has made its rppearance in

this city. General Walker's division is now on the Mississippi river, pegging away. They have already sunk one transport, and burned another. They also destroyed four barges, and burned the large transport, Black Hawk. Nothing can pass their batteries unless conveved by iron clads, and even then, we hear of much who was boarding at a private house in this lamentation on board before they get out of reach of

Quantrell is in Shreveport. Official information has been received that Corpus Christi is in the hands of the enemy.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN WRITTEN YESTERDAY. the prisoners of war into this town, coming In Samuel Johnston's papers, in the laden with this and other maiadies, render | Idler, in 1759, occurs the following, which is so applicable that it might have been to afford the people any sure protection. written yesterday with equal truth in this nd unless the present fatality among them | nation is always of one mind, eager to hear be checked, we need feel no fears about something good of themselves and ill of having any large number of them to feed the eneny. At this time the task of newsthat Gen. Anderson would be on his right by the 1st of March next. Should the writing is easy; they have nothing to do and prevent any advance in that direction. small pox be communicated to the men but to tell that the battle is expected, and Another message was sent to state that the guarding the prisoners to any extent, the afterwards that a battle has been fought, in Yankees may soon be left with ut any which we and our friends, whether conquering or conquered, did all, and our enomies did nothing. Scarcely any thing awakens attention like a tale of cruelty .-The writer of news never fails, in the intermission of action, to tell how the enemy murdered children and ravished virgins; and, if the scene of action be somewhat distant, scalps half the inhabitant of a province. Among the calamities of war the love of truth, by the falsehood which you mean the Union cause. interest dictates and credulity encourages. A peace will equally level the warrior and relator of wars destitute of employment; and I know not whether more is to be dreaded from streets filled with soldiers acwith scribbiers accustomed to lie.'

> THE YANKEE DEBT .- The Herald in re. ferring to the report of the Yankee Secre. tary of the Treasury, says:

Our national debt at the present time is put down in round numbers at eleven huntred millions of dollars. It is estimated that on the 1st day of July, 1864, it will reach in round numbers about seventeen rate cause like Ruth clung to her mother in love, tinue until the 1st of July, 1865-which does not reem possible with any decent management-our debt, according to present estimates, will reach the neighborhood of two thousand five hundred millions.

millions, of which six millions are for sol diers' families, two millions for clothing of lion for Georgia Relief Hospital Associa- do as you please about it. I choose to sign it. though fatigued by six successive days ever, missed their game, as the wagens tion, one million for blockade running for supplies for the army, and about a million for general State expenses.

> gence from that section has been very irregular. . Though a little tardy in coming, it affords us pleasure, nevertheless, to state, that about a fortnight ago one of the Yanby the same explosion .- Whig, of Saturday. this one is a provocation and a war-cry.

We learn that a young man named Boon Thompson was instantly killed at Boon Hill on Saturday evening by the running two cars .- Progress.

not serious and that he will be out soon .-

Of the present Senatorial representation in Congress, the terms of eight expire in February, to wit: Messis. Clay, of Alabama; Johnston, of Arkansas; said she is bound to Liverpool to receive Johnston, of Georgia; Baker, of Florida; Simms, her outfit and return to her old trade of of Kentucky; Phelan, of Mississippi; Clark, of Missouri; Davis, of North Carolina. Messrs. Johnston There are over ten thousand Yankee ted. Mr. Phelanis superceded by J. W. C. Watson, and Mr. Davis by Wm. A. Graham, formerly candidate for the Vice Presidency with Fillmore. The vacancies from the border States will probably be I deemed it necessary to do so on my own responsibility. Passing through the same in Congress on account of indisposition. Supplied by appointment, the Legislatures being wares.— Whig.

PROCLAMATION OF ABBAHAM LINCOLN TO THE CONFEDERATE STATES .- The New York World, commenting on Lincoln's proclamation requiring the citizens of the Confederate States to take an oath suppor- issue of the 17th instant, proposes, in my ting his emancipation proclamation, says: humble judgment, the most disbolical out-

President Lincoln has shown himself utterly des- rage that could possibly be committed titute of the statesmanlike tact requisite for dealing with a great people in revolt. He is as blind as was Lord North; he is as blind as Phillip the Second; burdens as were never before imposed by of Spain, when he lost the Netherlands. Never, since the creation of man, has there been a people so led captive by their imaginations, so subject to mending "that Congress forthwith authorthe despotism of ideas, as the people of the South. Call their ideal grievances, prejudices, if you will; brand their ardor, their vehemence, their persistence as black and rampant treason; but, under every aspect in which their conduct can be viewed, the at par as many of the said bonds as will be fact stands unshaken that they are a people surien- sufficient to take up the outstanding curdered to their ideas. If Mr. Lincoln were a statesman, if he were even a man of ordinary prudence and sagacity, he would see the necessity of touching the peculiar wound of the South with as light a hand as possible. Instead of this he chafes and inflames the whole power of the Government, to resist the revolutionary exaltation and fanatic fervor of the stood firm against the abolition current he would have had a great majority of the Northern people to keep him in countenance; but who in the South would not scorn the man who could so degrade and humiliate himself as to take the abolition oath? We might ask, and in due time we shall ask, by what right Mr. Lincoln assumes to propose such an oath? We, of course, know that he pretends to derive it from the pardoning power; but this whimsical deduction is a fitter topic for derision than for serious claims that he can impose any conditions he pleases.

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT .-The irony of the following paragraph from the Southern Confederacy is rather severe:

No wonder that our brave officers and soldiers in the Department of the trans-Mississippi send us good tidings of vict-ry nor that they win upon so many fields the reward of valor, genius and enterprise. They are unrestrained. They are uncurbed by oror and report only to headquarters, which get frequent smells of gunpowder, and are ready at hand. A central war office, which proposes to divide and re-organize a veteran army, which dismounts Morgan's men, which promotes Wheeler over Forrest, which destroys the usefulness of Price, which sanctions the victimization of such Generals as Chatham, Buckner, Longstreet, and others, could only be expected to announce defeat after defeat. Out in Texas they have an officer of their own, which, thanks to the non-communication, they are enabled te sustain, and long may they wave !

FASTING AND PRAYER.—The day of Fas. ting and Prayer lately observed in this State by appointment of Gov. Vance, was similarly observed in South Carolina, Georsavs:

"It is said that when the king of Prussia was debating with his assembled counsellors, the best means to stay the advance of Napoleon, he suddenly paused and said: "Gentlemen, in our present condition, God alone can help us. Let us pray." Numbers of the Yankees have already died, country. He says: "In a time of war the He prayed. They all prayed. And from that hour the star of Napoleon began to wane. In our condition, God is our only help. Let us, too, humble ourselves at the throne of grace.'

> A DEFIANT MEMPHIS WOMAN. The following communication from a Memphis

lady is clipped from the Bulletin of a recent date: The President of the United States set apart tomorrow as a day of thanksgiving fer our great suc-

cesses. We in our simplicity, supposed that the loyal people of Memphis would be pleased to participate in such a service, and so suggested. This mere at some of the depositories, on or before Washington Alexander, commandant at suggestion has called forth the following significant the 1st day of April next, and receive pay. Castle Thunder, has been relieved from epistle which we subjoin without comment : EDITOR BULLETIN: You call attention to Lincoln's

appointment of a day of thanksgiving for the successes which have blessed our cause, and you hope may be justly numbered the diminution of the day will be properly observed. By "our cause"

I wonder how you think the people of Memphis can thank Gou for the successes of the Union Abolition cause. You pretend to think that a great Union sentiment has sprung up in Memphis because you say that upwards of 11,000 persons have taken the oath of allegiance. Let me tell you, if they have taken it, they did not do it of their own free will, and they don't feel bound by it; they had to take it under a military despotism, and don't feel bound to regard any oath forced upon them in that

Do you believe that any preacher in Memphis will appoint services in his church at Lincoln's dictation? Let one dare to try it, and see how his congregation will stand it. They know better. They know full well that the people of Memphis give thanks over Union disasters with sincere hearts, but don't rejoice at Union victories, as they call them. The women of Memphis will stick to the Confede cotton be purchased to be paid for in hundred millions. If the war should con- and say to it, "where theu goest, I will go, where thou livest I will live, where thou diest I will die, and there will I be buried.'

But where are your great sucesses? Your own papers say that I.ee brought off a train of captured spoils twelve miles long, and that Morgan destroy-ed seven or eight million of dollars worth before all Ohio and Indiana could stop him. Pretty dear success, this. Still I wont rejoice over it at Lincoln's GEORGIA .- The Legislature of Georgia dictation. But wait till President Davis' day comes adjourned sine vie on the 15th inst. The round. Perhaps by that time Meade may get anappropriations amount to over fourteen other whipping, and if you don't see rejoicing and thanksgiving, then you may well believe that you and your officious local fail to see half that exists in Memphis. Now you wen't publish this, perhaps Georgia troops, three millions for military because it don't suit you. You can say the reason fund, one million for public debt, half mile is because I don't put my real name to it. You can MARY LEE THORNE.

Mr. Lincoln informed the actor Hackett that his favorite play was " Macbeth." He YANKEE GUNBOAT BLOWN UP .- Owing certainly seems to have studied the lines to the occasional occapation of portions of about making a promise to the ear and the Peninsula by the enemy, our intellig breaking it to the hope. His proclamation of amnesty is a case in point. A proper document of that kind would have ended the war in a month; but the one he has just kee gunbonts that patrol York river was issued insures its continuance to the end of blown up and destroyed by a torpedo, for his term of office. An amnesty addressed which they had been dragging for some to the hope as well as to the car, should time. Another boat was also badly injured have been a peace offering and a pardon;

[New York World.

THE ENEMY IN CHEROKER .- We are inoff of a freight train. No other damage debted to the courtesy of Col. Palmer, with the exception of the mashing up of Post Commandant here, for information just received by courier, to the effect that We regret to learn that Gev. Vance has a heavy cavalry force of the enemy had apbeen confined to his house for the last two peared in Cherokee and Clay counties, on or three days on account of indisposition. our western border, committing many de-We are glad to learn that his sickness is predations, such as burning corn cribs and way to the army of Northern Virginia with whose loss is irreparable to the gallant State of North other houses, carrying off negroes, horses, mules, &c. The town of Murphey is reported burnt.

Col. Palmer is taking the proper steps to meet the case -Asheville News, 17th.

The Glass Works, at Rocketts, are now in constant operation, and are turning out large quantities of ticklers, tumblers, prescription vials, lamp chimneys, bottles, etc. We presume the proprietors will ere long

For the Patriot. MR MEMMEGERS SCHEME. MESSRS. EDITORS: The taxation "schene"

of Secretary Memminger published in your

upon a people already subjected to such

any republican government. After recom-

ize a loan of one thousand millions of dol-

lars in six per cent. bonds ;" "that the Sec-

retary of the Treasury be authorized to sell

rency and to pay the appropriations made by Congress," &c. &c., Mr. Memminger proceeds as follows: "A tax of 5 per cent. shall be imposed on all property and cred-Not strong enough himself, though wielding its (other than the new issue of the notes hereafter mentioned) which may be held Abolitionists, how can he expect private citizens of on the 1st of April next, to be paid the South to brave an exaltation and fervor which on the 1st of July, one half in in that section is all but unanimous? If he had Treasury notes and one half in coin, or in coupons of the bonds issued for the loan." The last clause in the above quotation I have italicised for the purpose of giving it prominence as the most odious, monstrous, unjust and tyranical proposition ever recommended to the serious consideration of a legislative assembly. So far as the amount of the tax is concerned argument. As he can offer a conditional pardon he I have not a word of objection; but to require the payment of "one half in coin, or in coupons of the bonds issued for the loan," is to desire that a large proportion of the property now held by, and indispensible to, persons of limited means, shall pass into the bands of the rich who have accumulated tens of thousands by extorting the last dollar from the very class whose final rain is now sought by such men as our Secretary of the Treasury. But, forsooth, ders from a distant official depot of drones and the honorable gentleman, in the benignity sleepy heads. They account only to their own hon- of his heart allows "officers, soldiers and seamen exemption from the whole tax for sums paid (for bonds) at any time before the 1st of April next." What sums will STATES AND CANADA .- The New York soldiers and scamen be able to pay either Times has the following about the recipbefore or after the 1st of April, except by the sale of property essential to the very subsistence of their families? And yet such sales must be made, no matter at how grea at sacrifice, no matter if universal bank. ruptcy be the consequence in order to precure Treasury notes to invest for 20 years; in Canada, in openly sympathizing with and during these 20 years the soldier's fam. the Southern rebellion. He states that on and during these 20 years the soldier's family, consisting in most cases, of his widow and or phans, must live, houseless and homes liament, announcing the defeat of the na. less upon the pittance of interest received on tional forces, and that a dozen members an investment of a few hundred dollars at greeted it with loud applause, Hen. G. E. gia and Alabama by appointment of the six per cent. if, indeed, the whole, of this Governors of those States. In mentioning should not be required for the payment of Many of these members have maintained the fact, the Columbia Confederate Baptist taxes. I repeat that, according to this a regular correspondence with leading magnanimous "scheme" of the secretary robels, have furnished them munitions of such sa'es must be effected before the 1st of war from Canadian ports, and acted as the April next, or the soldier will then become medium of communication between them

> ernment pledged not to increase issues;" that "notice shall be given to the holders of Treasury notes (other than the said two hundred millions) requiring them RELIEVED FROM DUTY .- We learn from the to present their notes at the Treasury or ment thereof in bonds of the said consoli- command at that post, and is now confine dated loan, or in default thereof the notes ed to his quarters, under arrest, charged not so brought in shall cease to be current with malfesance in office. It is alleged or receivable at the Treasury for dues."

> By examining the above extracts it will be seen that all Treasury notes now in cir- institution, by promising to use his influculation must be funded on or before the ence for their benefit, and in some cases, 1st of April next, or cease to be current, or of permitting the prisoners to go at large receivable at the Treasury for dues; and upon paying him large sums of money. yet the Government is allowed six months He is also charged with trading largely in which to issue the new currency to in greenbacks. He will be tried by court be exchanged for the same amount of the martial. old. Suppose the new issue should not be made available until the 1st of July, two months after the notes now in circulation shall have ceased to be current, or receiv. able at treasury, could the exchange then be effected? If not, will the old issues be received in payment of State and county taxes due the ensuing summer ! These I humbly conceive to be grave questions.

> In conclusion allow me to express the hope that instead of adopting the gigantic and monstrous scheme of the Secretary of the Treasury, Congress will endeavor to on the vigor of resistance." Passages will subserve the best interests both of the Government and the people by the enactment of such laws as will be sufficient to rather dubious as to how the means of vigeffect the requisite improvement of the carrency without inflicting ruin upon their constituents. D. G. N.

> There have been so many plans suggested that it is perhaps useless to add to the quent, but on the latter rather despondent. number. I will venture however to propose the following:

> Let Congress levy a tax of 5 per cent. upon all property, money and credits which may be held on the 1st of April next, to be paid the 1st of July, in the notes now in circulation. Let there be provision made for funding in six per cent. coupon bonds during the month of August next, two-thirds of the currency which may at taxes after that time let either the new Wm. Nance, were appointed to draft Resolutions.
> Where upon the following preamble and Resoluissue or coupons be received.

> The advantages of the above plan are obvious. By that time the State and county taxes will have been paid in the present F. L. Yeates and James M. Brower members of this currency, and its volume thereby much company and follow laborers for our national inde reduced, and above all, the ruin attendant | pendence therefore be it, Resolved, upon specie payments would be avoided.

> CLOTHING FOR NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS. We had the pleasure of meeting at the Walker, of Weldon, North Carolina, on his way to the army of Northern Virginia with clothing, &c., for the gallant North Caro- Carolina. linians. Mr. W. exhibited to us a pepper box and drinking cup very ingeniously made by himself of born, and which he intended as a present for Gen. Lee. He sides. also had a cup manufactured of the same material, for President Davis. A great deal of taste was shown in the manufacture .- Richmond Sentinel, Saturday 19th.

The prices obtained for goods at the blockbe able to supply the demand for their ade sale in Wilmington, on Wednesday, was not as high as at the last sale.

FROM COOKE'S BRIGADE.

NEAR OBARGE, C. H., Dec. 18 1, 1863, MESSES EDITORS :-- Since my last nothing anusqal has occurred, notwithstanding the rumor that the Yankee army is withdrawing to the north side of the Rappahannock. It is supposed that this movement on the part of the Yankees is preparatory for going into winter quarters; and if such is really their intention, for once de we bid them God speed in their undertaking, and hope that the fullest augcess may crown their efforts; i. e if the same thing is done by our own army, for so long have our boys been shivering over their smoky fires and putting off building their huts until they know positively that they will be permitted to have the full benefit of them, that with their scanty stock of clothing. particularly scanty in the stock of overcoats, shoes and stockings, there is no danger of their suffering more, from their enemy, cold weather, than from their other enemy, the well clad Yankee.

A demonstration, however, on the part of the enemy seems to be anticipated in the Shenandoa Val. ley, as I hear of movements of our troops in the direction of Staunton that indicate semething of the sort. It may be, however, only a cavalry raid the Yankess intend putting on foot to capture our sick at the Hospitals at Staunton and to destroy such stores as we may have there.

By Meade's removal from the command of the Army of the Potomac, if the report to that effect proves correct, the question is now definitely settled as to what was expected of him by his Government in his recent "forward movement." With many there was little confidence in the opinion that he merely cross. ed over to hold Lee in check while Grant pushed matters through out West, as the time, and the facts subsequently brought to light, proved beyond doubt, that he intended attacking Lee if he should make a stand.

The outrages perpetrated by the Yankees under the eyes of their officers upon recrossing the river, go to show that things did not work as they had desired; however crest-fallen and cowed, they sneaked back to the opposite side of the river taking that vengeance on the farmers which they were unable to take on Gen. Lee.

THE FEELING BETWEEN THE UNITED rocity of feeling between Canada and the Yankees:

A correspondent of the Montreal Witness denounces in very sharp and decided terms the conduct of certain public men one occasion a telegram was read in Par-Carter, late Premier, being among them. liable to the payment of the tax, one half in and Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway specie, and his property will be sold under gave Mr. Vallandigham an extra train on the hammer of the auctioneer at specie his visit to Montreal. In the face of all these demonstrations, mainly led on by The Secretary further recommends that the Opposition party, the course of the within six months a new and improved is- Canadian Government has been moderate... sue shall be made of two hundred millions friendly and conservative. We observe, of treasury notes in substitution for that by the way, that notice has already been amount of old issues, and all the old issues given in Congress by Mr. Morrill, of Vercancelled, and the faith of the gov. mont, of a bill to abolish the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada.

> IMPORTANT ARREST - MILITARY OFFICIAL Richmond papers that Captain George that this officer extorted large sums of money from prisoners confined in that

PRESIDENT DAVIS' MESSAGE.—The New York Herald has the following paragraph on President Davis' recent message:

"We present to our readers this morning amongst other very important subjects of interest, Jeff. Davis' message to his rebel Congress in extenso. It is a lengthy document, commencing with a review of the war for the past year, and closing with the sentiment that "the only hope of peace in be found, however, through the message which betray the fact that Mr. Davis is orous resistance can be raised. The policy of foreign governments and the currency question, with the mode of raising increased taxation, are the topics most elaborately discussed. On the former be is very clo-He recommends largely increased taxation and fresh levies of troops. He informs Congress that the mines of the South and its foundries and workshops can supply them with all the munitions and materiel needed for continuing the war."

> For the Patriot. TRIBUTE OF RESPECT

At a meeting of company F, 46th N. C. troops, for that time be in the hands of the people. - the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to our dis-Let there be a "new and improved issue" ceased companions in arms, Serg. A Presnell was made to be exchanged at par for all notes | called to the chair, and Joseph S. Dunn, Jr., appoinremaining in circulation after the month of ted Secretary. On motion a committee of three con-August. In the collection of Confederate sisting of Sergt. E. P. Ingold, Corp. R. Kenedy, and

ions were unanimously adopted; WHEREAS, Almighty God did remove from our midst at the battle of Bristoe Station, Sergt. Nathan Spencer, Privates

That in humble submission to the will of our Great Redeemer whose mercy has been our kind protection to sustain us through the many trying scenes incident to life we acknowledge the deep gratitude

of our hearts Resolved, That in the death of Sergt. N. Spencer,

Resolved. That we here take pleasure in recording their gallant deeds displayed on many a battle field while contending for the liberties which God gave to our fathers and striking for the defence of our fire-

Resolved, That we deeply mourn with their relatives and friends the loss of our companions whose Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting bo published in the Greensboro Patriot and the Watch-

man and Harbinger. On motion the meeting adjourned. Sergt. PRESNELL, Ch'm.

Josang S. Denn, Jr., Sec'y.

hereby declare the following to be the uniform prices for property impressed for the use of the government for the next two months, subject to alteration should circumstances, meanwhile, occur to Apples dried, good, pealed per bush, 28 ibs., \$3 unpealed per bush 28 lbs " with handles, each " without " " sides, per pound te hams. " shoulders, per pound " jowels, " " white or cornfield, per bush. Beans., 60 pounds, Brandy, " apple, per gallon " fresh, nett, per pound Beef, " salted, corn, Brown stuffs, " good, per bush. 28 lbs. tallow, per pound " adamantine per pound, Chains, " trace, per pair, " woolen, for soldiers clothes. Cloth, yard wide, 10 oz. to yd., and pro rata as to greater or less weight or width, per vard. Coffee. Rio, per pound " unshelled, per bush, of 70 lbs Corn, " shelled sacks, not included, per bush, of 58 lbs., sacks, not included, per bush. Corn mea " cotton, i yard wide, 3 yds. Drilla to bound, per vard. " extra family, per barrel of Flour, 196 pounds, " extra family, per sack of 98 superfine, per bbl of 196 lbs., 34 sacks of 98 lbs., 17 50 " fine per bbl., of 198 lbs.; sack of 08 lbs. " baled, per 100 lbs., Fudder. " unbaled per 100 lbs., " wool each Hats. " baled, per 100 lba, Hay. unbaled, " " " nett, per pound, Huge, gross, " Hides, artillery, 1st class, per head, 500 pig, per ton of 2,640 lbs. 110 Irun. square Ir round, per ton of 2,240 lbs . noop, per ton of 2,240 lbs., 440 " flat or band, per ton of 2,240 pounds, " boiler plate, per ton of 2,240 pounds, " serviceable railroad, per ton of 2.240 pounds, unserviceable, per ton of 2,240 pounds, wool domestic, per yard, Jeans. camp, iron, each, Rettles. 50 " good, per 1,000 feet, Lumber 1 50 clean, " pound, a sole a Leather, · upper " harness per pound. Molasses, " cane, " gallon, sorghum, Mules, " 1st class per head, 400 44 34 44 " exira " sheaf unbaled, per 100 lbs., Uals, " baled. " cotton, 7 vd. wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard, " cotton, I yd. wide, 8 oz to yard, per yard, cow, per bush, of 60 lbs, Potatoes. sweet, " " " " pealed, 11 11 38 11 Peaches unpealed, per bush of 38 " " fresh, nett, per pound, is salt. " good, per ounce, Quinine. new, " pound, Rice. " old, " good, " bush, of 56 ibs., 3 50 Ryc. two bush. osnaburgs, each, Sacks, " coton, fyd. wide, 44 yds., to pound, per yard, " cotton, i yd wide, 31 yd to pound, per yard, S yds. to lb., per yard, Cotton stripes, Coast, per bush, to 50 lbs., " Liverpool, per bush, of 30 lbs. 30 lbs. 20 " Virginia. army, per pair, Shoes. Shoe thread, " flax, " pound, 1 25 soldiers, wool, per pair, Sacks. fat, per head, Sheep. " brown, common, per pound, Sugar. Soup, " hard, per pound, Shucks, " baled " 100 lbs. Shorts. good " bush of 22 lbs., Ship stuff. 1 40 37 0 black " pound, Tea, green, " cotton, 10 oz to yd., per yd., Tent cloth " clean, per pound, Tallow. Vinegar, " eidar, " gallon, " manufactured, per gallon, Whinkey. " first rate white, " bush of 60 Wheat. pounds. fair, per bush, of 60 lbs. " ordinary, per bush of 60 lbs., 5 50 Wheat straw, baled, pr 100 pounds, unbaled, " washed, per pound, unwashed, per " Wagons, wood axle, 4 horse, new, each 300 00 350 00 iron " 4 200 00 " iron " 2 250 00 " within and beyond 2 miles of city, per cord, Wheat bran, " per bushel, 17 lbs. " cotton, per bunch 5 lbs., BIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WARRONS AND HORSES balling long forage, per 100 pounds, Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel, Hir- of 2 horse tenns, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day, Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day, Here of 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, ra-Hons furnished by owner, per day, thre of 4 borse teams, wagon and driver, ra-Uons furnished by government, per day, 7 00 Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day, Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, ranons furnished by government, per day, Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day. Hira at laborer, rations furnished by government, per day, Hire or labour, intions formished by owner, per month. 60 00 Hire of laborer, ra tuns turnished by government, per month Hire of borses, per day, 1 25 For the innormation of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed. No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments." 16 37 00 V. BLACKSTOCK. 17 55 00 IL K. BURGWYN. Com's. Appraisement for State of N. C. 18 45 00 89

Home Defence," shall call out for drill or muster the persons enrolled under said act, oftener than once a nonth in company drill, which battalion crills shall take the place of the company drills for the month in which they are appointed, unless when called into actual service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, or to execute the laws of the State SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall have the power to use the Guards for Home Defence for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters; Provided, they shall not be ordered upon this duty beyond the limits of the counties in which they reside or the counties adjacent thereto. SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That in addition to the exemptions contained in the act to which this is an amendment, there shall be exempt county commissioners appointed under an act entitled "An act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," regular miliers, blacksmiths who have established shops, nucessary operatives in factories and foundries, the Attorney General, Solicitors of the several circuits and counties, physicians of five years' practice, contractors ofth the State or Confederate government, one editor to each newspaper and the necessary compositors, mail carriers. professors in colleges and teachers in academies; Provided, that this exemption shall only apply to the drills specified in this bill and not to service when the Guard for Home Defence is called into the field. SEC. 4. Be it further enacted. That for tailure to attend at battalion or regimental drill, each field officer shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, each Captain and other officers who shall fail to muster and drill their companies the times appointed, shall forfeit and pay for each failure fifty dollars, and if a non-commissioned officer or private shall fail to attend at any drill, he shall forfeit and pay not less than five nor more than twenty five dollars; Provided, that every absentee shall be allowed until the next muster to make his excuse. The fines shall be adjudged by regimental and company courts martial, and judgments are to be entered up and the fines collected in the same mode and in accordance with the provisions of the Militia Law of North Carolina, passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, 1861. General by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, may appoint surgical boards, not exceeding three, composed of two physiciaus each, who shall declare by their certificates those persons who shall be exempt from service under the act to which this is an amendment, on account of mental or physical disability, and they shall receive the pay of their rank and traveling expenses, to be determined by the Adjutant General. Sec. 6. Be it further enacted. That the Guard vice by the Governor, shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances as soldiers in the Confederate States' service, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States. SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That when the pressure of public danger shall not prevent the observance of such a rule, the said Guard for home defence shall not be called into service en masse, but by drafts of a number of men from each convenient company, so as to make up the aggregate force required. SEC 8. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its rati-Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this the 14th day of December A. D., 1863. I. JNO. P. H. RUSS, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina do hereby certify that the forgoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office. Given under my hand this 14th December, 1868 II. The company drills required by the 1st sec tion of the foregoing act will take place on the sec ond Saturday in the months of January, February March, May June, July, August, September, No vember and December, and the Battalion drills on the second Saturday in the month of April and Octo III. She 3d section of the foregoing act is construed to mean that the parties enumerated are exempt from drills, apprehending deserters, and other ordinary duty of the Guard for Home Defence, but are not exempt from duty when the Guard for Home Defence is called into service to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or to execute the laws of the State. By order of Governor Vance : 81 -2w North Carolina Davidson County. A. F. Smith & Sarah Trantham vs. Elizabeth PETITION FOR DIVISION OF SLAVES t appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, tha Elizabeth F. Dismaker the defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of this State; It is thereore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, notify ing the said absent defendant of the filing of this petition and that unless she appears at the next erm of this Court to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington on the second Monday of February next, and answer this petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to her. Witness, I. K. Perryman, Clerk of said Court at office in Lexington, second Monday of Nov 1863. 81-6w adv \$10 I. K. PERRYMAN, C. C. C. North Carolina Davidson County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, Catharine E. Conrad, vs. Amos Yokley and wife In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Samuel Yokley and Peter Yokley are not inhabitants of the State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, notifying said non-resident defendants to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of 10 00 Davidson at the Court House in Lexington, on the second Monday of February next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner hould not be granted, otherwise the case will be heard ex parte as to them. Witness, I. K. Perryman, Clerk of said Court at office in Lexington, the second Monday of Nov. 1863. 81-6w adv\$10 1. K. PERRYMAN, C. C. C. Tommon Schools .- Guilford County, Fall 3 79 00 4 73 00 5 42 00 6 83 00. 7 94 00 28 113 00 49 8 75 00 83 00 15 44 00

Schedule of Prices for North Car-

of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina, do

Just Received. Executive Department North Car-olina.—Adjutant General's office, Raleigh. Ten Boxes SPERM CANDLES-HOOP SKIRTS, 30 and 40 springs. Dec. 15th, 1863. General Orders, No. 6. N. C. ALMANACS. I. The following act of the General Assembly of MENDENHALL & JONES. North Carolina is published for the information of Diedmont Rail Road. all concerned AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MI-

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Danville, 17th Dec. 1863. LITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE. On and after Monday, December 21st, 1863, the SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted Frains on the Piedmont Rail Road will run as folby the authority of the same. That neither the Governor of this State, nor the officers acting under an Going South will leave Danville daily at 74 o'clocks act ratified on the 7th day of July, 1863, entitled A. M., and arrive at Reidsville at 91 A. M. return "An act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for

ing leave Reidsville at 3} P. M., and in Danville at On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays of each week, there will be an accomodation Train which will leave Reidsville at 91 A. M., and arrive in Danville at 11 A. M., returning will leave Danville at 1 A. M., and arrive at Reidsville at 3 P. M. CHAS. G. TALCOTT. (Signed.)

dec24 uction Sale. NEGRO HIRING, &c. On the firstday of January, 1864, we shall sell th fotlowing property

1 pair fine MATCH HORSES. 1 pair No. 1 MULES, broken-none better in th onfederacy. I fine two-horse WAGON. 1 HORSE AND BUGGY.

I fine SADDLE ANIMAL, works well. 1 likely NEGRO BOY, 24 years of age. We expect to sell a large amount of proper y on that day besides that enumerated above. We shall also hire a large number of NE GROES on the same day. J. & F. GARRETT & CO.

W. E. EDWARDS, Auctioneer ssessors' Notice.- Early in the Fall, the undersigned, Confederate Assesors for Guilford County, mutually agreed to assess wheat at \$10 corn at \$5, and other agricultural products at about the same rates. We proceeded to assess a number of farmers' tithes at these rates. But owing to the greatly enhanced price of grain, it has been ascertained that farmers, might refuse to deliver their tithes, pay the 50 per cent. on the assessment, and hen make money by selling their tithes. To prevent this, we have just received instructions from the State Collector to re-assess the grain, putting the assessments at the present ruling prices in Confederate money. We are therefore required to assess wheat at about \$12, and corn at \$10 per bushel. Therefore we hereby give notice to all whose tithes have been assessed at lower rates, that their assess-SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That the Surgeon ments will be raised to those figures, and other

> grain in proportion NATHAN HUNT, M. S. SHERWOOD, Assessors. 81--1w

A Card.

To THE CITIZENS OF GREENSBOROUGH: I most respectfully tender my sincere thanks to the citi zens of the town for the prompt and efficient servifor Home defence should they be called into es which they rendered during the fire on my premises last Monday morning. But for the timely aid thus rendered, the flames would have spread to other buildings, and the loss of property would have been much greater.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1863

CHRISTMAS.

R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

R. C. GATLIN.

Adjutant General

GILES MEBANE, S. S.

J. P. H. RUSS, Secretary of State

Coure of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, No

Dismaker.

and others.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

AMT. DIS. AMT. DIS. AMT. DIS. AMT

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81-1w

W. L. KIRKMAN.

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NATHAN HIATT, Chairman.

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42

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S1-1w\*nrr

21 75 00

office. There will be a meeting of the Board

Vetruary, 1864. A full meeting of the Board is

Willard & Scott.-Having made ample

to, Cotton and other produce, would solicit consign-

GOODS FORWARDED WITH DESPATCH.

arrangements for the STORAGE of Tobac-

in my office in Greensborough, on the 4th

Personal attention to sales of Tobacco, &c.

very much desired.

A A WILLARD .

of Trustees of Jamestown Female College held

W. D. TROTTER.

President of the Board.

81-tf

29 111 00 50 119 00

76 00 53 1 70 00

108 00 54 101 00

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1 4 00 63 60 00

Ost .- In or near Greensborough, a pocket book

d containing \$40, five of which is silver, three ones.

two halves and four quarters, making \$5, the other

is Confederate, three tens, five ones and some small

change. I hope some friend has found it, if so, and

will leave it at this office. He will be suitably re-

warded, or any information that will lead to its re-

good Milch Cow, with young calf.

filch-Cow for Sale .- I have for sale a

covery will be thankfully received.

In order that the printers of the Patriot may have a few days of rest and recreation no paper will be assued from this office next week. We tender the compliments of the season to our readers, one and all.

We are pleased to see that a peace movement has been commenced in the Federal Congress, and as negotiations and discussion will have to precede any terms upon which our difficulties may be settled and peace restored, it is hoped that the Confed. erate Congress will not let this occasion for opening negotiations for peace pass unheeded. Of course the resolution as introduced in the Federal Congress, looking to a peace by the restoration of the old Union will not meet the approbation of either the authorities at Richmond, the soldiers in the field or the people at home; but yet if commissioners from each Government, delegated by the proper authorities were to meet and confer on the subject of solving the vexed question, we have not the least doubt but terms could be agreed upon which would be satisfactory to the masses of the people of both sections-in short, we believe the proposed deliberations would result in a final separation of the South from the North, with our distinct independence and nationality fully acknowledged by our enemies. We don't believe the struggle will ever end on any other terms, and the probability is that the desirable result can be attained as easily now as though all efforts were deferred for years-years of suf. which we have already passed will prove President Davis.

rigid and severe indeed. Our course in regard to the war has ever been plain, honest, and liable to but one construction. We have never attempted to defend the North in one column of the Pa. triot, and in the next bestow a little feint praise upon the cause of the South, as it the opening of Spring. The campaign closmite to the success of the cause in which as to the management of our commanders, we are engaged, on the successful issue of which the lives and liberty of the people future. of the South depend. But in our advocacy of the rights of our people, -in our desire to see the independence of the Confederate States firmly established,-we still want peace at the earliest possible day. And we would rejoice at any steps which our our favor in future operations; but the reauthorities would take to secure that sponsibility of the reverse has fallen alone

of peace might soon be concluded. The ex. pers, never to rise again. periment is worthy of trial. It might se-

paratory to its being of the highest impor- sion of his faculties" in preparing to meet tance to the country, as has been promised. | the enemy. Tidings of this legislation are doubtless anxiously looked for, but yet a disposition on the part of our law makers to secure has had to surmout half the difficulties that peace would be much more acceptable with he has had to contend with since his comthe people.

Four able documents, emanating from Statesmen whose names have become more prominent than any others connected with executive departments in this struggle, have been, within the past few weeks spread before the public. We allude to the Message of President Davis to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States, and the Messages of Governors Letcher, Brown and Vance to the Legislatures of their respective States. The Message of President Davis will commend itself to its readers everywhere as an able State paper. Firm, dignified and full of interest, on all subjects of which it is necessary that it should make mention, his Message bears a striking contrast to the papers of Mr. Lincoln, and not the least favorable feature is its total abstinence from all that is wild and "destructive" in character, in the place of which abounds, generally, a mild and conciliatory spirit, so necessary to insure harmony and good feeling among the people of the Confederacy. The slow, quiet, but sure and visible manner in which the great principles of Conservatism are infusing themselves into the ruling political elements, and controlling the actions of those who hold in hands the reins of government is a harbinger of a better day, for which the friends of true Republican principles may congratulate themselves. To him who notes the signs of the times, the most ample proof of this desirable state of affairs is afforded in the disposition (so manifest in this last message) to conceal nothing of our true condition, however painful, under a false notion of propriety, which vain spirt has at times been too characteristic of too many of the Southern people. We now see that point approached at which the proscriptive policy of those whose voices prevailed at the opening of the struggle with their test oaths and hideous marks. is being thoroughly abandoned, while any man who wishes to do so, may "pause" and ask himself the question "Whither are we drifting?" seven times every day if he chooses, and then answer to his own liking. If he can see only ruin in the face of the heavens, and can come to no other conclusion than we are drifting away to the shoals of misfortune, he can do so without dreading the halter, but by subjecting himself to very strong suspicion of being a

The Message of Governor Letcher is the last annual Message he will address to the Legislature of Virginia. His term of office will expire, if we are not mistaken, before the commencing of a future session. He touches on no topics of grave interest, after speaking of the finances, &c., save the subject of speculation, the great hold of which on the hearts of our people, causing such a thirst and greed after wealth, he greatly deplores, and which, like other sensible men have hinted at before, it is plain to perceive, he fears may yet be our conqueror. He brings the Scripture to his aid, and quotes therefrom some important passages in the hope of awakening the people to their senses.

The Message of Gov. Brown, as usual, is bold clear and unevasive, addressed more directly to his people, and counselling firmuess now more than ever among all classes, his argument being that the interest of one in the result of the war is no greater than that of another.

The Message of Gov. Vance breathes the same defiance to Northern aggression, and shows the same disposition to maintain the rights of the people in every particular to the last which has always marked his course since his inauguration in office .-And on the whole, to compare the tone of all those different papers, we can come to no other conclusion than that Governor Vance is most hopeful of our final success fering, which compared to those through than any of the others-noteven excepting

The close of the last month of Autumn brought with it, no doubt the close of extensive military operations between Bragg's army and that of Thomas and Grant until were, running with the hare and holding ed, too, with a heavy battle, of the results bern are also in a naked and starving sonwith the bounds, but to the contrary, we of which we know all that is necessary to dition. have honestly and faithfully devoted our aid us in forming reasonable conjectures and their prospects of better fortunes in the

The fact that Longstreet failed in capturing Burnside's army, and has turned toward Southwwestern Virginia, while Grant fell rapidly back after driving our forces to Dalton, may in some way work greatly in on the shoulders of Gen. Bragg, and as his An effort might be made during the pres. shoulders are not so broad and powerful as ent session of Congress. Commissioners Gen. Lee's, he has had to give way under might be appointed to meet a like delega- the pressure, as very many persons hope, tion from the Federal Capital and a treaty to believe the statements of some newspa-

Chief among these home, newspaper warcure to us all that we desire, it might save riors, who find so much time to criticise a vast deal of human life, prevent devastu- the conduct, and express doubts in the tion of property and distress and suffering, ability of certain Generals, is the Richmond and can surely do no harm. And while Enquirer, which paper has repeatedly urg. the Commissioners aforesaid are discussing ed its objections to Gen. Bragg in such a and conferring, let our Congressmen go on | manner as to throw impediments, already with their arduous duties of doctoring the ample enough, in the way of that Comman- the manufacturers of "English writing ink" as to currency, and shaping their legislation pre. der, and thus baulk the full use and "expan | compel them to put up the article in old ale bottles. numbered eight officers and eighty-two privates.

No officer in the army has labored more indefatigably than Gon. Bragg, and none duty and danger, as a Georgia Congressman asserts has been the case, and with a rast proportion of the troops that justly belonged to his command, in the army of ther was referred to his committee. Northern Virginia, placing an army there of the enemy, what General of the Confederate army would have accomplished more than has Gen. Bragg? With such difficulties in his way, we should be thankful that he even held in check the vastly superior forces of Rosencrans as long as he did, and shall hereafter desert, when at the time of reception saved finally his skeleton army from complete annihilation, instead of complaining because he failed to vanquish the heavy le- der. A number of persons in Richmond having gions of the enemy.

In fact, we never have believed the state. ments of the Enquirer that the people were place them in service. The sentiment of Congress tired out and ready to yield to the despotism because Bragg was retained in command of the Western army. The people very well know the causes of his misfortune, and pair, would't not have been much more to their credit, with the Enquirer at their head, for them to have taken their muskets and filled up the depleted ranks, and helped to avert the calamity hanging over their heads instead of criticising and complaining, thus causing the calamity to fall with greater eyatrates to be fixed by impressment commissioners. weight on the country and the army?

CASE OF HABEAS CORPUS.

During the regular Term of Rockingham Superior Court, Daniel Jones, of Virginia was brought to Wentworth and lodged in ail by the Assistant Enrolling Officer for that county. Jones lives in Henry or Pittsylvania; is over 47 years old; was found near the cave of some deserters on his own plantation; was arrested with them and brought into this State. Jones explained that his son in turning up the cows saw the cave, and in consequence of what he told him, he went to the cave and was arrested while there. He employed the Hon. J. R. McLean and Gen. W. L. Scott, who at once prepared him a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, being satisfied he was illegally restrained of his liberty. Judge How. ard was holding the court, issued the writ, and when it was returned before him, he held that he had no jurisdiction of the case and remanded him to the Assistant Enrolling officer's custody.

Jones was carried to Raleigh, and thence to Richmond and thrown into one of the prisons. So soon as Mr. McLean returned to Congress, he sued out a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Haliburton's Court, which was made returnable on the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock. Jones was absolutely discharged. The District Attorney made no opposition, and took occasion to say that it was an outrage to arrest men without any authority and send them to prison and thereby trouble the courts with such cases. We make this statement, that the officers of the law may be more careful.

INCENDIARISM.

On Monday morning last, between 3 and 4 o'clock, the barn of Sheriff Boon was discovered to be one fire. All efforts to stay the progress of the flames were unavailing, and in a short while the bulding and contents were reduced to ashes. The loss of grain, forage and property will reach about four thousand dollars.

A gentleman from one of the eastern counties within the lines of the enemy, informs us on the authority of a Yankee Official, that the negroes which are held in Newbern by the Federals are dying at the rate of 25 to 50 per day. In addition to being entirely without shelter, they are sutfering from small-pox, and some other very malignant disease, the name of which our informant could not recollect. Such being the case, if the Yankees continue to steal the slaves from their comfortable and healthful prohibited. homes, their guilt can hardly be estimated to its full extent.

The gentleman who brings this intelligence is known to be worthy of all cradit, and he thinks that there will surely be an abandenment of negro stealing imour eastern borders for the time to come. We forgot to add that the contrabands in New-

PERSIMMON SYRUP.

Mr. S. W. Fulton informs us that he has made an excellent quality of syrup from persimmons. The process is quite simple, and the syrup is superior to the sorghum. Put the persimmons in a vessel and boil until the sacharine matter is fully dissolved which can be told by the coagulation of the fruit, then strain, and boil the liquid to any desired consistency.

Mrs. J. W. Thom has favored us with some splendid turnips-larger than those noticed a week or two ago-for which she will please accept our thanks. Editors appreciate all such favors.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston has been appointed to the command of the army of Tennessee, and is expected to arrive at Dalton, Ga., in a few days.

We would respectfully ask one Mr. "Smaw," bookseller in Wilmington, if the blockade so affects | Minna had a waluable assorted cargo.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

Since the meeting of the present session of Congress, but little business has been perfected by that body, though they are getting ready most important work, and we are assured the proceedings in a

few days will be of the highest importance. A bill has been presented by the Chairman of the mand of the army in Tennessec. With Committee on military affairs to continue in service half of his army absent from the post of to the end of the war all soldiers now in service, or who shall bereafter enter the same, and shall remain in their existing organizations. This bill is not a committee report but presented for the consideration of the House and at the request of the au-

Another member has presented a resolution that very nearly on an equal footing with that if any part of the army be reconscribed it shall be allowed to elect company and regimental efficers. Some debate ensued.

> Several other propositions have been presented and all referred.

The Military Committee have reported a bill which provides that when a substitute has deserted, or unfit, or when he becomes liable to enrolement under present or future laws, the principal shall go into the army. This bill will be considered in orsubstitutes have employed counsel to test the legality of any act of Congress which may attempt to is divided on the subject. Some are of the opinion that better to do nothing as those who have substitutes will all become liable at the end of three years from the time of putting them in the army. The impressment bill reported by the Judiciary Committee a few days ago was taken up and several amendments adopted. The most important allows appeal of both parties when dissatisfied at a ward of local apprisers of State Commissioners. It prohibits the impressment of field negroes, except at order of General Commanding Department. The bill passed: A bill also passed allowing farmers to commute one-tenth of sweet potatoes by paying value in men-A bill to provide for wounded and disabled soldiers was postponed for special order Monday next.

FEDERAL CONGRESS.

On Tuesday last Fernando Wood submitted a resolution that President Lincoln be requested to appoint three commission. ers, empowered to open negotiations with the authorities at Richmond to the end that this bloody, destructive and inhuman war shall cease, and the Union be restored upon terms of equity, fraternity and equality under the Constitution. The resolution was laid upon the table-yeas 78, nays 59,

It is reported that McDougal will introduce a joint resolution in the Senate declaring the French invasion of Mexico an unfriendly act toward the United States. and inquiring if it be not the duty of the United States to declare war against

A resolution has been introduced instructing the Committe of the Judiciary to re: port a bill repealing the fugitive slave law. Laid on the table by eight majority.

In the House, on the 16th, Rollins, of Missouri, offered a resolution in substance the same as the Crittenden resolutions, that the war was brought on by disunionists, but should not be prosecuted for conquest or subjugation. Lovelov moved to lay the resolution on the table, ayes 5%, noes 114. Washburne, of Illinois expressed a wish to debate. The resolution was

We call attention to the advertisement of a gentleman desiring to procure a furnished room. The room will be well taken care of, and the rent

Our correspondent, D: G. N., shows up Mr. Memminger's aristocratic, "cottonocracy" financial scheme in its true colors. And he concludes by proposing a plan of his own, which possesses the merit of being free from complication, and which the people can understand without having to consult District Attorneys.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

It is stated that our forces are moving forward in the direction of Knoxville, and all the country from Bean's Station and Morristown has been cleared of the enemy. Three hundred men who stopped to pillage a Yankee wagon train loaded with coffee. sugar, hams, shoes, &c., were captured near Bean's Station. The Salem raiders have been surrounded by Imboden and Echols, and hopes are entertained that they will all be captured. The railroad between Bristoe and Lynchburg will soon be placed in run-

The Constitution for the new Territory of Nevada declares that every citizen owes paramount allegiance to the Federal Government. Paper money is

The Philadelphia Inquirer says "the 'rebels' in Richmond seem to have a hankering after "greenbacks which seems unaccountable, if they have a rempant of faith left in their 'independence and sovereignty,' one of the attributes of which is to is-Gen Lee returned on yesterday to his head juar-

ters on the Rapidan. This disposes of the stories of the over-wise that he was going to Georgia, and will perhaps, teach people to pay less attention to gossipers .- Rich. Sentin

YANKEES IN THE VALLEY .- It was reported yesterday that the enemy's cavalry, 3,000 strong, had appeared in the Vailey, and were coming in the direc tion of Staunton. We were unable to trace the report to a reliable source.

A few days since a force of 3,000 Yankee cavalry were reported as being encamped in Luray Valley Rich. Waig.

The Philadelphia Inquirer save: "A Rebel Major, now under sentence of death, and who was to be shot in a few days, for a flagrant violation of parole has had the President's proclamation sent to him, and if he takes the required oath will be set free." San's Right -Mrs. Partington says the only way

o prevent steambout explosions is to make the en gineer bile the water on shore. In her opinion all the bustin' is done by cooking the steam on board. Gen. Banks announces that the forces under

Washburn had seized the approaches to Matagorda. The rebel garrison at Fort Esperanses, numbering one thousand men, blew up the magazine and fled. Ten guns were captured.

The correspondent of the Boston Herald, at Charleston harbor, says that Duhlgreen is preparing for a great movement of the Ironelads. He will not leave the department until the old flag waves over Charleston or its ruins.

Lincoln visits Ford's Theatre nightly to witness Saulisbury, of Deleware, refuses to take the foyalty

oath, which is likely to lead to trouble in the Senate. The steamer Minna, captured by the supply steamer Circussian, has arrived at Fortress Monroe. The

The cavalry captured at Charles City Court House

HALLECK'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

of Chickamauga, he says: The battle of Chickamauga commenced forming the right of our line of battle, Crit. tenden's the centre, and Thomas' the left. But all their efforts proved abortive. The driven back; but being promptly reinforced, maintained its ground. As night approach ed the battle ceased, and the combatants rested on their arms. The attack was furiously renewed on the morning of the 29th against our left and centre. Division after division was pushed forward to resist the attacking masses of the enemy, when according to Gen. Rosecrans' order, General Wood, overlooking the direction to close up on Roynolds, supposed he was to support him by withdrawing from the line and passing in the rear of Gen. Branan. By this unfortunate mistake a gap was opened in the line of battle, of which the enemy took instant advantage, and, striking Davis in the flank and rear, threw his whole division into confusion. Gen. Wood claims obey them in the manner he did. Pouring in through this break in our line, the enemy cut off our right and right centre, and attacked Sheridan's division, which was advancing to support our left. After a gallant but fruitless effort against this rebel torrent, he was compelled to give

way; but afterwards rallied a considerable portion of his force, and by a circuitous route joined General Thomas, who now had to breast the tide of battle against the whole rebel army. Our right and part of the centre had been completely broken and fled in confusion from the field, carrying with them to Chattanooga their commanders, Generals McCook and Crittenden, and also General Rosencrans who was on that part of the line. His Chief of Staff, General Garfield, however, made his way to the left, and joined General Thomas, who still flanks supported by the lower spurs of the mountain, and here, like a lion at bay, be repulsed the terrible assaults of the enemy. About half-past three P. M. the enemy dis- soon wear my crown of glory. covered a gap in the hills in the rear of his right flank, and Longstreet commenced pouring his massive columns through the opening. Major General Gordon Granger who had been posted with his reserves to field at this critical moment. He knew nothing of the condition of the battle; but with the true instinct of a soldier he had marched to the sound of the cannon. Gen. when quick as thought he threw upon it them in their eternal praise. Steadman's brigade of cavalry. In the word of General Rosecrans' report, "swift was the charge and terrible the conflict; for its possession, but we held the gap. of praise. Two divisions of Longstreet's corps con. My best and bravest brother, thou art fronted the position. Determined to take gone. Thou art freed from earth's sorit they successfully came to the assault. A rows and resting in thy bright home above. battery of six gons placed in the gorge poured death and slaughter into them. They charged within a few yards of the General Thomas victorious on his hard fitted .-- Progress. fought field.

In compliance with instructions, he submits the subjoined summary of the operations of Grant's army since his report of the 15th ult. :

It appears from the official reports which have been received here that our loss in the operations of the 27th, 28th and 29th of October, in resopening communications on The estimated loss of the enemy was over 1,500.

As soon as General Grant could get up nesse river, and during the nights of the other stock, and will guarantee as good work as can toon bridges and crossed to the south side accordance with the times. between Cito creek and the Chickamanga. On the afternoon of the 22d General Thom. as' forces attacked the enemy's rifle pits between Chattanooga and Cito creek. The battle was renewed on the 24th along the whole line. Sherman carried the eastern end of the Missionary Ridge up to the Tunnel, and Thomas repelled every attempt of the enemy to regain the position which he had lost at the centre; while Hooker's force, in Lookout Valley, crossed Notice.—We will pay Cash for old Copperr Brass. J. & F. GARRETT the mountain and drove the enemy from its northern slope.

On the 25th the whole of the Missionary Ridge from Roseville to the Chickamauga, was, after a desperate struggle, most gallantly carried by our troops, and the enemy was completely routed.

Considering the strength of the rebel position, and difficulty of storming his ontrenchments, the battle of Chattanooga must be considered the most remarkable in history. Not only did the officers and men exhibit great skill and daring in their operations on the field, but the highest praise is due to the commanding general for his Hatter over Conscript age. admicable dispositions for dislodging the enemy from a position apparently impreg nable. Moreover, by turning his right flank and throwing him back upon Ringgold and Dalton, Sherman's ferces were interposed between Bragg and Longstreet so as to prevent any possibility of their forming a junc-

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing is reported at about 5,000. We captured over 6,000 prisoners, tesides the wounded left in our hands, forty pieces of artillery, five or six thousand small arms and a large train The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is not known.

While Generals Thomas and Hooker pushed Bragg's army back into Georgia, of the New York Herald. Of the battle General Sherman with his own and Gene-Tennessee to prevent the return of Longstreet and to relieve General Burnside, who on the morning of the 19th, McCook's corps | was then beseiged in Knoxville. We have reliable information that General Sherman has successfully accomplished his object; The enemy first attacked our left wing and that Longstreet is in full retreat towith heavy masses, endeavoring to turn it | wards Virginia. But no details have been so as to occupy the road to Chattanooga. received with regard to Sherman's operations since he crossed the Hiwassee, nor of centre was next assailed, and temporarily Burnside's defence of Knoxville. It is not only known that every attack of the enemy on that place was successfully repulsed.

Written for the Patriot. "I will soon be at Rest."

The last life pulse had almost ceased to throb when these words fell from the lips

of my dying brother. "I will soon be at rest," no longer will I have to endure the long, long weary tramp. No longer will I listen to the sounds of musketry and the clashing of steel. The troubles and horrors of this unholy war, will disturb me never more, for "I will that the orders he received were of such a soon be at rest" and be laid in the deep, character as to leave him no option but to silent grave. My care-worn spirit is already winging its way to the blest and den to trade for the same or in any manner to repure, and I fancy I see the face of my dear father, beckoning me onward to a home in

Farewell, my motiler far away, thou little dreamest that thy beloved soldier boy By early application a good place may be secured.
S. R. CHISMAN, is battling with death.

Farewell, my brother, come carry me back to my childhood's home and lay me there to rest undisturbed until the last resurrection day.

Farewell, each sister dear. When I last held thy hand in mine, and pressed a fond kiss on thy brow, we did not think that it would be for the last time. But all is well, for "I will soon be at rest" and enjoy remained immovable in his position. His the blissful realities of a home in Heaven, ranks had assumed a cresent form, with its and there will I meet all my brave comrades that have laid down their lives before me. I have borne my cross and I shall

> O, how blessed, how happy to die thus, I would not bring him back if it were in

But my thoughts of him are sad and tencover our left and rear, arrived upon the der, and I fancy I sometimes feel his blest spirit near me, consoling me in the dark hour of trial and bidding me look upward for help, peace and love. And I believe Thomas merely pointed out to him the gap | it brings me nearer Heaven to know that through which the enemy was debouching, I have friends there, waiting for me to join forrest. It is desirable that the land shall be within

It filled my heart with unutterable grief when I saw my loved one buried forever but the enemy was broken." A thousand from my sight yet it fill my heart with of our brave men killed and wounded paid joy to know that he is rejoicing in hymns

Some six or eight weeks ago a gentlepieces; but our grape and canister and the | man shipped us a bale of rags from Kins leaden hail of musketry delivered unspair- ton. We heard of their arrival at Goldsing but terrible volteys from eartridges boro, but though we have made frequent taken in many instances from the boxes enquiries here, we are assured that they of their fallen companions, was too much have not come to hand. Had there been even for Longstreen's men. About sunset an Express office at Kinston, the bale they made their last charge, when our could have come through in a day, and the men, being out of ammunition, moved on difference in freight would have been but them with the bayonet, and they gave way slight. If, instead of laying an unreason to return no more. In the meantime the able tax on the Express Company, the enemy made repeated attempts to carry Legislature had have passed some law by General Thomas' position on the left and which the Railroad Companies could have CHILD. Terms made known on day of sale. front. At nightfall the enemy tell back ber been made to transport the freight they youd the range of our artiflery, leaving receive the public would have been bene-

> THE CEDAR FALLS BOBBIN COMPANY, ARE now prepared to furnish at short notice, all kinds of BOBBINS, SPOOLS and QUILLS, &c., suitable for Woolen and Cotton Mills. J. M. ODELL, Agent.

Cedar Falls, N. C., June 9, 1863.

WE WISH TO BUY, IN ANY QUANTITY, the South side of the Tennessee river, from clean Cotton rags, for which we will pay 8 cents per Chattanooga to Bridgeport, was 77 killed, pound for mixed colors, and 10 cents for clean 339 wounded and 22 missing; total, 437. white. Those who have rags for sale, will please bring them to the Patriot office.

HAVING ADDED CONSIDERABLY TO his supplies he prepared to advance upon our facilities for job printing, and having in our the enemy who had become weakened by office only experienced, competent journeyman the detachment of Longstreet's command printers, we are better prepared than ever to exeagainst Knoxville. General Sherman's ar- cuto job printing in any style that may be desired. my moved up the north side of the Ten: We shall endeavor to keep on hand good paper, and 23d and 24th of November, established pon- be done in the Southern Confederacy. Prices in

> Wanted .- I want to hire ten or fifteen prices to suit the times. NEGROES, stout, active boys, as laborers at 39-tf the Confederate States Ordnance Works, Salisbury, A. G. BRENIZER, North Carolina. Capt. Art'y. Commanding. 71-9w

For Sale. -30 Barrels Tanners Oil, 200 Boxes No. 1 Tobacco, with large assortment of other goods just run the blockade.

J. & F. GARRETT.

DR. J. R. G. FAUCETTE, Respectfully offers his professional services to

the citizens of Greensborough, and the surrounding country. Office opposite the Drug Store. Boarding house at W. E. Edwards, near the Depot. 67-tf inseed Oil for sale at retail by A. A. WILLARD,

Greensborough. Salt! Salt!!-500 Sacks Salt thoroughly dry, made in October last for sale by

HIATT & STANTON. Greensborough. Hatter Wanted .- The undersigned will A pay the highest cash prices for a number one

ead! Lead!!-The highest cash price paid for lead in large or small quantities. 49-tf

JONES & SON.

A. P. ECKEL. Extract of Logwood.-250 the Extract of Logwood for sale by

A. A. WILLARD, Greensboro', N. C. I ides! Hides!!-I have a quantity of dry Hides that I will exchange for Leather. A. A. WILLARD,

Greensborough, N. C. Wagon for Sale !-One 3 Horse Wagon Apply to A. A. WILLARD, Greensborough, N. C.

Will Be Published 12TH DECEMBER, 1868, CHRISTMAS

AND NEW YEAR'S MUSICAL SOUVENIR FOR 1863-4. Consisting of three original and beautiful Songs, with Piano Forte accompaniaments. No. 1-Entitled "Fairies have broken their

Wands," (T. Hood.) No. 2-Entitled "The Lover's Wish," (F. W Hosier.) No 3-Entitled "I Knew a Maiden Fair to See,"

(H. W. Longfellow.)
Handsomely illustrated, with colored title. in four printings, and on first-class paper. Price \$3 00 -half off to the trade. G. DUNN & COMPANY,

Publishers, Richmond, Va.

\$100 Reward.—Ranaway from the sub-scriber on the 5th instant, my negro boy, JIM. Said boy is about 6 feet high, weighs about 175 pounds, of rather a copper color, slow to speak, has a course voice, and rather a bad countenance. When excited he shows very large white eyes, in walking, he rocks, or swaggers, setting his feet in very much, and throws his body back. For the ap-prehension of said boy and delivery to me at Oak Ridge, N. C. I will pay one hundred dollars; or for his confinement in jail at Greensboro, I will pay \$50. He is a hired boy and belongs to John Oliver, who resides now at or near High Point, and formerly lived near Newbern THOMAS GRAHAM.

lived near Newbern

Tolice .- Lost or mislaid, a certificate of De-N. C., for five hundred dollars, dated July 24th 1863, No. 560. Any information respecting it will be thankfully received, and all persons are forbidceive it. December 11, 1863. W. M. BOWMAN.

Q. M. OFFICE, GERENSBORO, N. C. December 14th, 1863. Wanted for the ensuing year 75 laborers and 50 teamsters, they may be brought in at once. Major & Q. M.

Dladders! Bladders!!-I will pay fifty (50) cents for Beef and 25 for Hog Bladders, They must be well cleansed and kept blown up until perfectly dry, when they can be pressed together and sent to me by Express. When 25 or more are sent at a time, I will pay the freight. R. B. SAUNDERS,

Chapel Hill, N. C. P. S .- Bladders will be received at Porter's Drug Store in Greensborough.

and for Sale .- I offer at private sale a valuable tract of land, lying on Little Buffalo Creek, in the South part of Guilford county, and known as the Trotter place—containing 105 acres— good timber on 35 or 40 acres, the balance in a high state of cultivation, with good meadows, good water and comfortable buildings.

Wm. S. CLARK, Greensborough, N. C.

Negroes Wanted .- I wish to hire fifty or sixty NEGROES-men, women and boys-for the ensuing year, to be employed in the manufacture of potash and saltpetre for the Confederate Government. The negroes will be taken immediately, if desired by their owners. Good quarters and rations will be furnished them.

WOOD WANTED. I also wish to lease a tract of LAND containing a good growth of hickory, postoak and blackjack timber, and on which is a stream of water or a good pump. The timber I will buy as it stands in the at least six miles of a railroad station. This land is wanted for the purpose of establishing

government potash works, and as the ashes used in the manufacture of the potash will not be removed from the premises, a rare opportunity is here presented to obtain an excellent fertilizer. Apply to me at Greensborough, N. C. C. R. BARNEY.

Agent C. S. N & M. Bureau. Raleigh Progress copy 3 times and send bill to livered.

Broke Jail .- On Sunday night the 29th of November, 1863, FRANK WALLACE, a negro confined in the jail of Rockingham county, N. C. broke the said jail and made his escape. The prisoner is about 25 years old, about 5 feet 5 inches high, of a yellow complexion, quick spoken, has large white teeth, and when he left wore a blue coat. Areward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the delivery of said negro to me, or for the confinement of him in any jail so that I can recover him. My address is Wentworth, N. C. J. H. HALL.

Jailer for Rockingham. Notice .- I will offer for sale at the Court House loor in Greensborough, on the 1st day of January, 1864, as Executor of the estate of Levi Housdeceased, a LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN AND J. A. HOUSTON, Exr.

Wanted.—By a single gentleman, a FUR-NISHED ROOM, convenient to Patriot office, for which a liberal rent will be paid. Apply at this

\$100 Reward.—Ranaway from the sub-scriber about the 1st of July, a negro man JACOB who is stout thick set and dark complected, 39 years of age, 3 feet, 7 or 8 inches in height, weighs about 160 pounds, hair thick and grows long on the forehead, nose flat, lips thick, face full and wears a beard. It is supposed that he is try-ing to make his way back to Perquimons county, N. C., from which he was removed November, 1862. 1 will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or \$50 for his confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him at Greensborough, N. C. THOMAS NIXON.

Read This.—Those who have purchased my Florida Balm are requested to return to me the EMPTY VIALS, for which I will pay TWEN-TY-FIVE CENTS each. During my absence from a reasonable time, they will be sold for charges. town, the vials will be received at the post office. My room is over the post office. G. H. LIVINGSTON.

SUGAR!!

SUGAR!! I have just received a large lot of SUGAR, of fine grades, which I offer for sale. wholesale or retail, at W. D. TROTTER.

No Hatters .- We wish to employ a number of HATTERS to work in our establishment at Greensborough. Good workmen can procure constant employment, fair wages, and prompt payments, if early application be made to

ja23.82-tf J. & F. GARRETT. Musical Instruction.—Prof. W. S. B Mathews will remain in Greensborough and give private lessons in Music, until further notice. Very particular attention will be given to the inion of beginners. TERMS REASONABLE.

Blacksmithing.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that in connec-tion with his Coach and Buggy Shop in Greensboro, he is carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS in all its various branches, and would be pleased to serve all who may favor him with their custom with GOOD WORK at MODERATE PRICES. Shop on East street, near my Buggy Shop. 80-tf JOHN LEDFORD.

Nobacco.-300 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco I fine grades, a large portion old, for sale by J. & F. GARRETT.

For Rent.—On the 1st day of January next, I will rent publicly to the highest bidder the large and well-arranged STORE HOUSE, formerly occupied by W. J. McConnel, situated on West Street. R. P. DICK, Guardian.

and for Sale .- I offer for sale fifty acres of Land, lying one mile east of Greensboro' on the Hillsboro' road. R. P. DICK, nov19

Jurs Wanted .- We wish to purchase any quantity of Furs, for which we will pay 5 cents each for Rabbit; 25 cents for Coon, Fox and Muskrat; and 40 cents each for Mink. J. & F. GARRETT.

C. LINEBERY & .CO., COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS. 73-8m\*er Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. W. E. EDWARDS, Auctioneer.

New Tobacce House. P. SWORDS. Of Richmond, Va. T. J. TALBOTT, Of Danville, Va.

NEAL, SWORDS & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND AGENTS POR SALE OF FACTURED TOBACCO 183 Broad Street, Augusta, Ga. We will give prompt and personal attention to the

sale of Goods consigned to us. Also, special attention given to the purchasing and forwarding of Goods ordered. NEAL, SWORDS & CO. 78-4w

George Allen, Greensborough, N. C. Offers for Sale. 1000 yds Brown Sheeting. 500 " Colored Ditto for Negro Clothing. 500 " Factory and Country Plaids. 200 " Grey Cassimere. 200 Bunches Cotton Yarn No. 7 to 14.

300 fbs Copperas. 500 fbs Sugar. And an assortment of notions

varpenters and Brick Masons Wanted .- We wish to hire a foreman to superintend the brick laying, and another the carpenter's work of Greensborough Female College .-Also carpenters and brick layers to work under Apply soon, to us at Greensborough, N. C. T. M. JONES,

W. BARRINGER, C. P. MENDENHALL. Building Com. J. M. GARRETT, N. H. D. WILSON,

ANTED Manassas Gap Rail Road Shops, near the Depot Greensborough, N. C.: KITCHEN GREASE, LARD, TALLOW, SPOILED BACON,

OLD COPPER, CAST STEEL, CORN, AND CORN MEAL, for which the highest CASH PRICES will be paid.

Nor Sale. Good Apple Vinegar. Saiety Fuse,

Caststeel and Window Glass, In large quantities. C. P. MENDENHALL.

Splendid Opportunity:—We are desirous of selling out our whole establishment in Greensborough, N. C., which affords a rare opporunity to any one desirious of embarking in the boot and shoe business. We also offer at fair prices all our stock in trade, consisting of a general assortment of BOOTS, SHOES &c.

Decipe for Shoe-Blacking.-We are agents of D. W. Edwards for the sale of the recipe by which his shoe blacking is made. The blacking made by this recipe is warranted, and the cost of materials sufficient to make 100 boxes will not cost exceeding 50 cents. Price of recipe ONE DOLLAR. Enclose a stamp for pre-paying postage. 53-tf J. & F. GARRETT & CO.

\$100 Reward.—Ranaway from the sub scribers, November 3rd, 1863, two negro girls, Priscilla and Gracy. Prescilla is a bright mulatto, very likely, eighteen years old, and weighs about 140 pounds. She will have a child in a short time, and was bought in Wytheville, Va. Gracy is black color, 16 years old, weighs about 125 pounds, and was brought from Farmville, Va., nearly one year ago. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any jail so that we can get them. Our address is Jamestown, Guilford county, N. C. J. S. RAY. S. C. ALLEN,

Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc.—A tiberal price will be paid for any kind of old brass, copper, lead and zinc, delivered at the nearest railroad station. Any one wishing to sell, will please notify me of the quantity, price, and where to be de-A. G. BRENIZER,

Salisbury, N. C. Turs Wanted .- We wish to buy in large or Beaver from \$3 to \$8; Rabbit from \$1 to \$1.25 per desen, according to quality ; Muskrat from 25 to 35

and produce taken in exchange for Hats. J. & F. GARRETT & CO. Tailoring.—My Shop is fifty yards north of Rankin & McLean's old storehouse, where I invite my friends and customers to call as I intend to give setisfaction to all who call on me. ESPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO GARMENT CUTTING.

Prices in accordance with the times. Call and see. A. DILWORTH. JOHN LEDFORD, COACH AND BUGGY MANUFACTURER, keeps on hand, Rockaways, Buggies, and Light Carriages of different styles, him. Address me at Sandy Creek P. O., Randolph and prices. Orders will be promptly filled; repairs done at short notice; and all work warranted for 12

mouths, on fair usage. Having been constantly engaged for more than twenty years, in the Coach business, I flatter my-Shops on East street formerly occupied by M. B. may wish his services. 26-tf

iverpoel Sait .- A small lot of LIVER-POOL SALT on hand which will be exchanged for Pork or sold for Confederate moneyprocure it and have no doubt as to saving your ba-

A. H. VANBOCKKELEN.

Otice .- Persons who have left watches to re N pair with Mr. Welsh or Mr. Miller, can have the same by calling at the front room of the Patriot building, and paying charges. If not called for in

Salem Hack.-- I am now running a HACK between Greensborough and Salem, leaving Greensborough Tuesdays and Fridays, and leaving Salem Wednesdays and Saturdays. Persons wishing conveyance between these points will find this a comfortable and expeditious line-making the trips by day-light. M. JORDAN. sep17

\$50 Reward.—Ranaway from the subscriber, on Saturday 8th instant. Bill a dark mulatto, 5 feet, 9 inches high, 22 years old, weighs about 160 pounds, one front tooth broke half off which shows conspicuously when he laughs, which he does when spoke to, speaks with a slight lisp. Had on when he left neither hat or coat. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in Guilford jail, or his delivery to me, at Summerfield, Guilford JOSEPH HOSKINS. County.

Wool Carding.—The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that they are now CARDING WOOL at their old stand on Haw River, 7 miles north of Gibsonville Station, and having put their cards in good order, they are prepared to make the best quality of rolls. Those bringing wool to be carded, are required to wash it clean, and have it free from trash and burs, putting 1th of lard to every 10 the of wool, and one sheet to every 25 fbs. Our prices for carding are 15 cents per 1b for white, and 20 cents for mixed, or if tolled, J. L. PUGH, A. F. LAMBETH,

Morton's Store, Alamance county, N. C-New Tri-Weekly Stage Line.-The subscriber would announce to the traveling public that on and after the first day of July next he will commence running a tri-weekly line of stages from Greensboro' to Madison, leaving Greensborough on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and leaving Madison Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at the same hour. No pains will be spared to render comfortable

55-tf J. S. BROWN. uction and Commission Busi-A ness in Greensboro.—We will give our STRICTEST ATTENTION to the above business, looking after the interest of those having property in this part of North Carolina. Hireing and selling Negroes, or any other species of property, produce or goods. Office and ware house, Greensboro', N. C.

those who may patronize this line-

Best of refferences given. J. & F. GARRETT & Co. (Treensboro' Mutual Insurance Co. PAYS ALL LOSSES PROMPTLY

John A. Mebane, Cyrus P. Mendenhall, David P. Weir, James M. Garrett, T. M. Jones, N. H. D. Wilson, David McKnight, M. S. Sherwood, Jed. H. Lindsay, R. M. Sloan, C. G. Yates, B. Sterling, Wm. Barringer, Greensborough; Alexander Miller, Newbera; Dr. W. C. Ramsey, Wadesboro'; W. A. Wright, Wilmington; R. C. Maynard, Franklin-ton; E. F. Watson, Watsonville; A. J. York, Concord; B. Craven, Trinity College.

President. N. H. D. WILSON,... Vice President. JED. H. LINDSAY,.... JOHN A. GILMER, Attorney ... Sec. and Treas. PETER ADAMS, N. H. D. WILSON, C. G. YATES, Executive Committee J. M. GARRETT,

All communications on business of the

Greensborough. ast Listing Matter for 1863 .will meet the tax-payers of my district of the county at the following times and places to receive their lists of CATTLE, HORSES AND MULES not used in oultivation.

PETER ADAMS, Secretary,

And all those who have not heretofore listed their crops for tithing, will be expected to meet me at those places and give in their lists. Attention to this matter is indespensible, as the close of the year is near at hand.

Friendship, Tuesday, December, 22. Graham & Lowrey's Store, Wednesday, 23. Bruce's Cross Roads, Thursday, 24. Archibald Bevill's, Friday, 2 Greensborough, Saturday, 26. G. D. Neelley's, Monday, 28. Abner Coffin's, Tuesday, 29. High Point, Thursday, 31. I hope all concerned will attend, and save them-

selves much trouble and cost.

(TREENSBORO' MUTUAL LIFE IN-SURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to the public which few possess. It is economical in its management, and prompt in the payment of its losses. The insured for life are its members, and they participate in its profits, not only upon the premiums paid in, but also on a large and increasing

N. HUNT, Assessor.

deposite capital kep in active operation. A dividend of 67 % cent. at the last annual meeting of the Company, was declared, and carried to the credit of the Life Members of the Company. Those desiring an insurance upon their own lives, or on the lives of their slaves, will please address D. P. WEIR, Treasurer.

arpley's Breech-loading Gun.-This Gun has been tested by the Armory at Richmond and Raleigh, N. C., und has stood the test finely, making a favorable impression wherever it has been exhibited. We say, without fear of con-tradiction, that it is the BEST BREECH-LOADING GUN, in the Southern Confederacy. It can be shot with PERFECT SAFETY, when loaded either from the breech or muzle. This Gun is LESS COMPLI-CATED and EASIER KEPT IN ORDER than any gun that has been invented in this country. The Gun was invented in Guiltord county, N. C., and we are now manufacturing it for the State of North Carolina, at our Shops in Greensboro.' We are ready to sell SHOP RIGHTS to man-

ufacturers in the gun business in any of the States in the Confederacy. TARPLEY, GARBETT & Co.

Qargains! Bargains!!-We would re-B spectfully inform the public that we feel con-strained to adopt a new method in the conduct of our business. From and after this date we propose to discard the present high prices in the disposition of our goods, and sell at prices which ruled before the war, taking in payment country produce at the same rates. This is fair. It does away with fabulous prices, and reduces things to a reasonable standard.

Our work is warranted to be equally as good as can be put up in the Confederacy, and a call will satisfy you that we are disposed to deal liberally. Ambrotypes taken in good style, and on the same terms as above. B. G. GRAHAM & CO.

Notice.—On the 21st day of December, 1863, at the late residence of Mary Wood, deceased, small quantities the following kinds of furs, for eight miles south of Graham, will be exposed to which the highest market prices will be paid : Otter, public sale the personal property belong to the estate of said deceased, to wit : four likely NE-GROES, one man and woman, one girl and boy; one HORSE, cattle hogs, corn; wheat, hay, straw cents each, according to quality; Mink from 25 to 50 cents; Coon and Fex from 25 to 50 cents; Wood and fodder, farming tools, one set of blacksmiths tools, household and kitchen furniture, and various other articles. A credit of six months will be given, and bond and security required.

WASH WOOD, Ex. Alamance county, N. C.

\$50 Reward.—Stolen from the subscriber on the night of the 25th of November, 1863, a DARK BAY HORSE, unaltered with a white spot on his forehead, and weak eyes and both hind feet white, walks stiff, of medium size, and seven years old. I will pay the above reward for the delivery of said horse to me or inform me so that I can get county, N. C.

Dental Notice. J. S. Moore, D. D. S. will be in Greensboro, the 7th of January, 1864, self, that I shall be able to please, both in prices, and will remain a few weeks. He will be pleased and quality. Call and examine for yourselves. to see any of his old patrons, and any others who

> Taken Up .- Near McLeanville, N. C., a STRAY HORSE. Hois a dark bay, with both hind feet white, with a small star in face; had neither bridle nor saddle when found supposed to be six years old next spring, very near blind in both eyes. The owner will come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away JOHN J. HERITAGE.

> totton for Sale .- I will offer for sale, near the Depot in Greensborough, N. C., on Wednesday the 16th December, FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED BALES COTTON, a part of which is damaged. 79-1 w A. M. McPHEETERS.

Notice to Tax-Payers, -Citizens of Guilford who may wish to pay their tax in kind in pork when killed, instead of bacon after curing, can do so by delivering their hogs at the Commissa. ry Store-house in Greensborough to 79-3w R. G. LINDSAY, Capt. & A. C. S.

day last, a small sum of MONEY - tick to day last, a small sum of MONEY, which the owner can have by calling at this office, describing the same, and paying for this advertisement. Negro Hiring .- On the first day of Janua-ry next, I shall hire out at my own dwelling

near Bruce's X Roads fourteen negroes consisting

mostly of women and children. Also at the same time and place, the lands belonging to the estate of the late Charles B. Harris, deceased, will be rented out for the year 1864. LEVI STEPHENS, Admr. P. L. Taluable Town Property for Sale. Two acres of LAND being used as a garden, in a high state of cultivation, inclosed with a good fence, lying on the first street running south of the Greensboro' Female College, adjoining the lot of William Amos and others. For further particulars

apply to Levi M. Scott at Scott & Scott's law office Stolen .- From my stable in Guilford county, on Friday night, 2nd instant, my MARE, a bay, aged three years, has a good deal of white hair, and part of each leg or foot is white, scar on the right hind leg, a white spotted streak down the same leg, a star and blaze in forehead, and when stolen slightly lame in left fore foot-a little grey on the wither, caused by being rubbed by the backband. I will pay a reasonable reward for the return of said mare to me. My post office is Brick Church, Guilford co., N. C.

70-tf PETER FOGLEMAN. Card .- Those indebted to me either for sub-A scription to the Patriot up to the 1st of May, or for job work and advertising, are requested to call at the first door north of the Post Office, and make settlements at their earliest convenience, as I am very anxious to balance my books. I shall expect interest on all accounts that are not promptly paid. In my absence, Mr. S. G. Thomas will attend to making settlements for me. 55-tf

M. S. SHERWOOD. Writing Ink .- The best made in the Confederacy, and warranted equal to any ever brought from the North. For sale at the Patriot

1864. ALMANAC, DIARY-AND MEMORANDUM BOOK TOR 1884

Calculated by DAVID BICKARDSON, of Louisia County
Va., will be termed on Monday, Dec. 11st nazt, It will contain the Officers of our Members of the new Congress, Rates of Postage, Census Returns, Interest Table, Important lines Census neturns, valuable information to all the Neatly bound in suitable style FOR THE POURIT

Memorandum and Book of Reference combine Printed on good writing paper and in the hearty of the art. Single copy, \$2.50; 12 copies, \$17; 80 spies, \$00 copies, \$100. Postage, 10 cents per copy

THE SOUTHERN ALMANAC FOR 1864 NOW READY (being the above Almanac omitting the Diary only,) in nice pamphlet form, on fine book paper, containing 24 pages, at the following reduced rates, making it

CHEAPEST ALMANAG PUBLISHED! Single copies, 30 cents; 12 copies, \$3.25; 50 co. pies \$12; 100 copies \$20. Postage 4 cents per capy. Postage Stamps. Address all orders to

JOHNSON & SCHAPFTER,

Eagle Printing Works, Republican Building, 79-3w\*h.or 61 Market Street, Lynchburg, Va. Mendenhall, & Jones

M'CONNEL'S OLD STAND, GREENSBOROUGH, N. C. Have on hand and to arrive, the following DESIR. ABLE GOODS, which they offer at prices to suit the times, either by wholesale or at retail: 24 doz French cassimere HATS—finest in the Confederacy;
1 bale 6-4 super heavy gray English CLOTH;
Purple and Cherry Opera and White Welsh Flanzel;

4-4 Bleached Shirtings; Country Flannels and Jeans; Ready-made COATS for boys; 4-4 BRITISH FANCY AND PURPLE PRINTS Blk ALPACCAS AND MERINOS: GENT'S COLLARS;

BOSOMS; CUFFS KID GLOVES Blk and fancy TIES, CRAVATS and SCARFS Coat, Vest, Pant and Shirt Buttons; Blk PATENT THREAD;

TOOTH BRUSHES & FINE COMBS; HONEY, BROWN WINDSOR AND VARIEGATED COTTON, LAWN AND LINEN HDEFS.

POCKET-BOOKS HOG SKINS PLUSH: 40 boxes ext LOG WOOD : SADDLER'S SILK AND NAILS; TACKS-assorted from 3 to 12 or; SNUFFERS.

BUTCHER KNIVES: HAND SAWS; ALLSPICE, NUTMEGS: CLOVES

SAFETY FUSE: SNUFF IN BLADDERS; 5 bbls. BEST COPPERAS. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

aborers Wanted! Piedmont Railroad, Chief Engineer's Office, Danville, Dec. 7th, 1863. I wish to hire two hundred able-bodied negroes to work upon this Railroad. They will be exclusively under the care and direction of the Company, and preparations have been made to ensure good quarters, sufficient food and proper medical attention. The work to be done by them lies about half way between Danville and Greensboro, N. C., in a healthy country, and as secure from raids as any to be found. For such hands I will pay the following prices: \$52 PER MONTH! the owner clothing the hand ; for well-grown boys, \$25 PER MONTH-\$300 PER ANNUM, the Company furnishing the usual clothing; \$200 for the six months from the lat January, to lat July, the Company furnishing only the summer clothing; \$60 per month, or \$400 per annum, for negro carpenters. I will also give employment, during good behaviour, to overses who can bring with them to the work, a force of I to 15 men of proper qualifications, and these hands may be worked under them if preferred. For such service I will pay \$60 per month and board. To any person who will collect and bring into this office

above terms, I will pay a bonus of Tun Dollars per capits, for each hand received. EDMD. T. D. MYERS, 80-8w Capt. Engr's. Chief Engineer P. R. R. otice.-The Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Trotter & Mc-

a force of negro men, (subject to my inspection and

approval,) hired for the year, or half year, on the

All persons indebted to said firm will please make immediate payment to W. D. Trotter, as the business must be closed. The said Trattor would embrace the present opportunity, of returning his most grateful thanks to his many friends and customers for past favors, and hopes by strict attention and application to business to merit a continuance of the same, and respectfully invites the attention of the public generally, to his large stock of GRO-CERIES AND DRY GOODS which he will constantly keep on hand, consisting of the following articles, to wit . SUGAR, SYRUPS, SPICE, Ginger CONFECTIONARIES and a fine assortment of DYE STUFFS, together with Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRY GOODS and READY MADE CLOTHING, all of which will be sold LOW for eash, either wholesale or retail at the old stand on West Market strest corner of second square.

W. D. TROTTER. Hat Manufactory in Greensboro'.
N. C. —We are now manufacturing all of the different grades of FUR AND WOOL HAT-such as Otto, Muskrat, Mink, Rabbit, Raccoon, of ALL COLORS; also WOOL HATS of all the different grades and colors. Merchan's wanting GOOD, HONEST HATS, made entirely by Southern men, and of Southern material, can Love their orders filled on such terms as wil! prove satisfactory to them

and their customers. We will buy all the good pelt FURS that we can get, such as Otto, Mink, Muskrat, Beaver, Coon and Rabbit, for which we will pay CASH, or exchange hats on fair terms.

For all colouring of garments hereafter, we shall

charge according to the cost of the dye-stuffs used J. & F. GARRETT. in the colouring. North Carolina Randolph County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November

John A. Craven, Frederick Pearce, Executors,

vs. Jacob Copple.

Term, 1863.

Same vs Same. ATTACHMENT. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jacob Copple the above named Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greenaboro Patriot, a newspaper published in the own of G. eensboro' N. C., notifying the said defendant of the above levies and requiring him to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the counsy of Randolph at the Court House in Asheboro on the 1st Monday of February next, then and there, to

plead or replevy, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the land levied on ordered to be sold to satisfy the recoveries in the above cases, and costs of suit. Witness, Joseph H. Brown, Clerk of our said Court 1st Monday of November, 1863.

Issued Nev. 6th, 1863. J. H. BROWN, Clerk. 76-6w ad \$5 each orth Carolina Randolph County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November

Term, 1863. Nancy Chrisco vs. William Chrisco and others. PETITION FOR DOWER. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Noah Chrisco and the miner heirs of Peggy You are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greens

borough Patriot, a paper published in the town of Greensborough, N. C., for six successive weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Randolph at the Court House in Ashebore on the first Monday of February next, and show cause if any they have why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, or otherwise the case will be heard exparte as to them.

Witness, Joseph. H. Brown, Clerk of our said Court, first Monday of November, 1868. J. H. BROWN, Clerk, 76-6w ad\$10